FBIS DAILY REPORT

Soviet Union

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UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR EXPLOSION CONDUCTED IN YAKUT

LD070242 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0232 GMT 7 Jul 87

[Text] [no dateline as received] On 7 July, at 0400 hours Moscow time [0000 GMT] an underground nuclear explosion of up to 20 kilotonnes was carried out in the Soviet Union in the Yakut ASSR. The blast was carried out in the interests of the national economy.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ASSESSES STATUS OF TOMAHAWK MISSILES

PM241509 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jun 87 First Edition p 3

[Candidate of Military Sciences Major General (Reserve) F. Gontar article: "Sea-launched Cruise Missile Threat Again"]

[Text] At the recent NATO Nuclear Planning Group session in Stavanger (Norway) Pentagon chief C. Weinberger stated that in the event of an agreement to eliminate Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe being concluded the United States envisages deploying an additional number of nuclear submarines and surface ships equipped with Tomahawk long-range cruise missiles in areas adjacent to the USSR's territorial waters as one measure to eradicate the alleged "imbalance" between the Warsaw Pact Organization and NATO. Such a buildup, in C. Weinberger's words, would expand NATO's potential to hit important targets on the territory of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries.

In connection with this statement it becomes clear why the U.S. draft agreement on strategic offensive weapons submitted 8 May this year at the Geneva talks does not contain any restrictions on the deployment of Tomahawk long-range nuclear cruise missiles on U.S. Navy [USN] ships. This has been done despite the fact that agreement on limiting such missiles was reached in Reykjavik.

It should be remembered that when the SALT II treaty was still being drawn up, the Soviet Union proposed a complete ban on long-range cruise missiles in all launch modes, or, if the United States was not prepared to do this, the imposition of the maximum restrictions on them. As is well-known, the Protocol to the SALT II treaty stipulated restrictions on the deployment of ground- and sea-launched cruise missiles with a range of more than 600 km. In the joint statement on the principles of and basic guidelines for subsequent Soviet-U.S. talks the sides undertook to examine the question of ground- and sea-launched cruise missiles in the future with a view to making a final decision on them. However, soon after the signing of the SALT II Treaty the U.S. Administration hurriedly declared the aforesaid Protocol void and in 1983 began unilaterally deploying ground-launched cruise missiles [GLCM's] in Europe and equipping naval ships with Tomahawk missiles in violation of the treaty.

Finally tearing up the SALT II treaty in 1986, Washington gave itself a free hand for an unchecked buildup in the combat potential of its strategic offensive forces (ICBM's, SLBM's, and heavy bombers) in accordance with the notorious program to "rearm America."

The natural question that arises is why -- given its powerful strategic "triad" -- is the White House striving at all costs to maintain and further build up strategic offensive weapons in the form of long-range nuclear cruise missiles deployed [razmeshchennyy] on submarines and surface ships. [paragraph continues]

This is not being done for defense purposes or to ensure strategic stability, as the Pentagon strategists claim, but exclusively in order to have an additional channel for building up arms with a view to obtaining unilateral military-strategic superiority over the USSR. A statement made in 1985 by M. Karri [name as published], director of the U.S. Defense Department research agency, serves to confirm this: "Sea-launched cruise missiles [SLCM's] provide a desirable increase in our nuclear potential, represent a unique opportunity to carry out unequivocal controlled retaliatory strikes, and can act as invulnerable reserve forces." The words cities about "retaliatory" strikes, needless to say, were only used to hide the true role of SLCM's.

The Pentagon intends to use the high strike accuracy (circular error probability 5-35 meters), high-yield nuclear charge (up to 200 kilotons), considerable range (up to 2,600 km), ability to approach the target undetected at extremely low altitudes (less than 100 m) by terrain contour matching and bypassing sites of active air-defense installations, and other combat qualities of Tomahawk cruise missiles in order to carry out surprise "disabling" nuclear strikes against important small-scale strategic targets (command centers, silo launch installations, nuclear weapons dumps, and others).

The true role of long-range cruise missiles was unambiguously stated by T. Simer [name as published], one of the creators of these missiles. He said in particular that the missiles are "undoubtedly an offensive, first-strike weapon, completely useless if there are no plans to utilize them for a surprise attack." This, it seems, is how Washington sees the "stabilizing" role of Tomahawks.

The Pentagon, as has repeatedly been reported in the U.S. press, plans to have over 4,000 Tomahawk cruise missiles in three versions in service by the beginning of the nineties. These include around 800 missiles equipped with nuclear warheads (with a range of up to 2,600 km) and around 2,600 conventionally armed missiles (with a range of 1,500 km). These versions of the missiles are intended for us against ground-based targets. A third version of 600 units of the Tomahawk is being manufactured as a conventionally armed antiship variant (with a range of up to 550 km). The pace of the production of all three versions of cruise missiles in the United States is approximately 500 units a year. Since there is no weight or size difference between Tomahawk cruise missiles with conventional and nuclear charges, from the technical viewpoint the reequipping of conventionally armed missiles with nuclear warheads poses no greater problem.

Tomahawk missiles, as has already been mentioned, started entering service with USN ships in 1983. In all, it is planned to equip up to 200 ships with them in the course of 10 years (up to 1993), including around 100 nuclear submarines and more than 90 surface ships. "Iowa" class battleships, "Virginia", "California" and "Long Beach" class nuclear-powered guided missile cruisers, "Ticonderoga" class guided missile cruisers, "Spruance" and "Arleigh Burke" class destroyers, and "Los Angeles" and "Sturgeon" class nuclear submarines have already become platforms for the missiles.

Currently up to 50 USN ships are equipped with Tomahawk missiles, including more than 30 nuclear submarines and 16 surface ships (3 battleships, 6 guided missile cruisers, and 7 destroyers). In total these ships carry over 350 delivery vehicles, including more than 180 delivery vehicles on ships of the Pacific Fleet and 170 delivery on ships of the Atlantic Fleet.

The combat areas for the surface ships and submarines from which Tomahawk cruise missiles could be used against targets on Soviet territory are the Norwegian, North, Barents, and Mediterranean Seas, the Sea of Okhotsk, the Sea of Japan, and the northern part of the Arabian Sea.

The special danger posed by Tomahawk cruise missiles is that their further unrestricted deployment increases sharply the risk of nuclear war. This is because outwardly the nuclear-armed missiles are replicas of their conventionally armed counterparts. The same launchers are used to launch the missiles. This undoubtedly leads to a lowering of the so-called "nuclear threshold" to a menacingly low level, since the side that is attacked will proceed on the basis of the worst scenario -- with all the consequences that entails.

The increase in the threat of a nuclear catastrophe is also linked with the fact that the massive deployment of Tomahawk cruise missiles on a considerable proportion of U.S. ships will lead to the dangerous infiltration of nuclear weapons into all the world's waters, which would undoubtedly have extremely negative consequences from the standpoint of increasing the likelihood of their accidental or unsanctioned use.

There is another danger, which lies in the fact that, since they are launched from coastal regions against targets on another country's territory, SLCM's will violate the airspace of third states, posing a real threat to their security.

Pentagon strategists are unable to hide the fact that the further siting of long-range cruise missiles on nuclear submarines and surface ships is leading to a dangerous increase in the level of the sides' military confrontation. A statement by U.S. Admiral Hostettler, leader of the Tomahawk program, serves to confirm this. Addressing congressmen, he said: "The aim of the United States is to complicate Soviet Armed Forces operations -- making them view each U.S. naval formation as a source of a potential threat coming from virtually all quarters -- through the large-scale deployment of various types and versions of highly accurate cruise missiles able to approach targets undetected." It is clear from this statement that Washington is concerned not about "defense" and "deterrence" but about fitting Tomahawks to its numerous ships constantly patrolling off the Soviet coast, and threatening the Soviet Union with possible nuclear strikes from various directions penetrating a considerable distance inside its territory.

These actions by U.S. ruling circles confirm yet again that they are stubbornly unwilling to come to terms with the realities of the nuclear and space age, and are gambling on the obsolete concept of "nuclear deterrence." While giving its verbal support for a 50-percent reduction in the strategic "triad," the United States at the same time wants to keep the way clear for an unrestricted buildup of long-range SLCM's -- this dangerous destablizing strategic weapon. In other words, Washington is striving at all costs to obtain unilateral advantages, acquire military superiority over the USSR, and create a naval nuclear threat to it on a global scale. Under these conditions the Soviet Union will be forced to take the necessary measures in the interests of strengthening its security. Military-strategic parity will be maintained, but at a higher level, which will make the international situation less stable and more explosive. Responsibility for this rests wholly with the United States, as the initiator of the naval arms race.

COMMITTEE DELEGATES MEET CSCE REPRESENTATIVES

LD291114 Moscow TASS in English 1036 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Vienna June 29 TASS -- The results of the Vienna meeting of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe should speed up the CSCE process and, first and foremost, lead to the adoption of measures designed to enhance security and ensure peace and stability on the continent. Accord on holding talks -- within the framework of the CSCE process -- on the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe would largely promote the attainment of that aim. This was stated by a delegation of the International Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Members of the delegation, prominent public figures from Belgium, Austria, the German Democratic Republic and Finland, held meetings with the delegations representing the Soviet Union, the G.D.R., West Germany, Denmark, Vatican, the United States, Finland and Austria at the Vienna meeting.

The delegation emphasized that at present when the Vienna meeting was entering its decisive stage concrete agreements were needed on various groups of issues on the agenda, primarily, the issue of the meeting's final document.

The members of the delegation also stated that, considering the importance of the matters discussed by the Vienna meeting, the International Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe considered it to be its task to promote dialogue on major issues of the present, particularly, those related to nuclear disarmament.

KASHLEV ADDRESSES CSCE ON MEDITERRANEAN PROBLEMS

PM061227 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jul 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the Vienna Meeting"]

[Text] Vienna, 3 Jul -- Problems of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region were discussed at recent sessions of the all-European meeting in Vienna.

Today's plenary session was addressed by Yu.B. Kashlev, head of the Soviet delegation. He drew attention to the range of proposals advanced by the Soviet Union aimed at turning the Mediterranean into a zone of lasting peace, security, and fruitful cooperation. The Soviet representative expressed support for the proosals submitted at the Vienna meeting for convening a conference of representatives of the CSCE states with a view to examining the opportunities for and means of strengthening security and developing cooperation in the Mediterranean, as well as a conference for protecting the region's ecosystems.

NATO-PACT MEETING HELD IN VIENNA 6 JULY

LD061142 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1125 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Text] Vienna 6 Jul (TASS) -- The latest meeting within the framework of the consultations between the states participating in the Warsaw Pact and the NATO countries concerning the issues of reducing armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe took place here today.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON UN'S PEREZ DE CUELLAR'S VISIT

Addresses TV Audience

LD011757 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1455 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Speech by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar -- live or recorded; date and place not given; in English, fading into Russian translation; screen caption reads "Address on Soviety Television by J. Perez De Cuellar, UN Secretary General"]

[Text] I am grateful for the opportunity to address the Soviety people directly in connection with my official visit to your country. This visit has been very constructive and useful. I have had very positive talks with General Secretary Gorbachev, and with other Soviet leaders.

Soon you will celebrate the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet state, a state that came into being amid the destruction wrought by World War I, and plunged a little more than 2 decades later into another and even more destructive world conflict. Thanks to the extraordinary bravery and steadfastness of the Soviet people, and at the price of the sacrifices they made, victory was won. However, even today, one is hardly capable of comprehending what that victory cost in human lives, suffering, and destruction. Having felt directly all the horrors of war, Soviet people each of you, I know, is determined to strive for peace. This is the chief aim for which the UN was created, and it remains as its chief task.

The Soviet Government played a most important role in the creation of this world organization as a means to guarantee peace for the Soviet people and for all people on Earth.

History shows that chasing unilaterally after one's own national interests, without taking due account of other states interests, gives rise to distrust and conflicts. The UN's founders wanted to put international relations on a different footing. They understood that to ensure lasting peace for all nations, we must cooperate with each other to resolve economic, social, and humanitarian problems, and that the settlement of disputes must be implemented through peaceful means, without the use of force. It was assumed that maintenance of international security was the collective responsibility of all UN member countries. Thus, the new political thinking that inspired the writers of the UN Charter was based on two complementary elements in relations between states: first, that states would no longer use force or the threat of force in relation to each other; and second, that taking into account each other's interests and aspirations was just as important as the defense of their own interests. The nonadherence by UN member countries to these basic principles is the prime cause of the difficulties over which our organization stumbles when realizing its potential. The Charter demanded radical change. Perhaps it was overly optimistic to expect such changes to take place in only a few decades.

Nevertheless, quite a lot has been achieved in the last 40 years. Life has reaaffirmed the principles of international cooperation that were formulated by the UN's founders. We have managed to avoid a new world war. New signs have emerged in 1986-87 that certain UN members states would like to make greater use of the UN's potential as a constructive force in international affairs.

In the disarmament sphere, forward movement has taken place, as has a great deal of coordination and rapprochement of views on various aspects of limiting and reducing the arms race madness.

I refer to the talks on two important weapons categories, the readiness to rectify the imbalance in conventional weapons in Europe, and the rapprochement of views on the verification issue. It seems that a new realism is being born in the framework of the postive development of East-West relations. This has been brought about by a number of specific factors, including a growing interdependence that runs counter to all forms of unilateral and interventionist policy, the failure of attempts to win the arms race by achieving superiority, and the fact that the latest technological research has not led to the expected results, that is, to the commencement of a post-nuclear age, but instead has introduced elements of destabilization, uncertainty, and financial difficulties. Serious political and technical problems still remain that hinder the attainment of more significant progress in the disarmament field. However, understanding of the problems has grown, since life has not confirmed the suppositions on which the various policies have thus far been built. On the contrary, confrontation on all fronts and an unbridled arms race have brought negative results. Although no solution to the nuclear dilemma has been found, the expected agreement, which seems to be realistic, would be of immense psychological and political value, and would turn Europe into a zone of reduced danger. All this will help assert the new political way of thinking.

In his speech to the Indian parliament on 27 November 1986, General Secretary Gorbachev said, in particular, that only one possible victory exists in the nuclear weapons era, the victory of reason. In other words, a victory in which there are no vanquished and all are victors. If reasons prevails, it follows that the logical response to the growing interdependence of the world is a multilateral one, and that the United Nations, which embodies this characteristic and can in no way be considered as experiencing a crisis, should be viewed as an organizational structure for the future settlement of world problems. I am convinced that the enormous problem facing all mankind can be resolved on a genuinely international basis, and that solidarity and mutual trust are possible. This will permit disagreements that arise between states to be eliminated through peaceful means as offered by the UN. I hope that the Soviet people, you and your children, and your children's children, will enjoy the benefits of peace. I know you would also like these benefits to be enjoyed by all other world peoples.

Talks With Shevardnadze

LD301824 Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 30 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., and Javier Perez de Cuellar, the United Nations secretary-general, held talks at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. June 29-30 on a broad range of international problems and on the role of the United Nations in promoting their positive solution.

Javier Perez de Cuellar expressed profound satisfaction with his meeting and conversation with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He said that the exchange of views had enlarged and deepened his knowledge of the Soviet Union's foreign policy goals, its constructive role in world affairs and in giving them positive directon.

Eduard Shevardnadze called the attention of the United Nations secretary-general to the Soviet initiatives reflecting the Soviet Union's new approach to concepts of building a nuclear weapon-free world and a system of comprehensive security.

"During the conversations with the Soviet leadership and your tour of the Soviet Union," Eduard Shevardnadze said, "You could see for yourself yet another time the sincere striving of the government and the people of our country for peace and international cooperation in conditions of democracy, freedom and justice. Speaking of its foreign policy aspect, this is the essence of perestroika (restructuring).

"The interest generated in the Soviet Union by the visit of the United Nations secretary-general," Eduard Shevardnadze went on to say, "reflects what importance is attached in our country to the U.N. The authority of those organizations and personalities who are striving, in their actions, not mere words, for peace, for ridding mankind of the threat of nuclear annihilation, terminating the arms race and making international relations more democratic and humane is rapidly growing."

Eduard Shevardnadze emphasized that the acuteness of specific problems facing the international community in various regions of the world and spheres of activity -- military, political, economic, humanitarian and ecological spheres -- dictated the need for all-round efforts of the United Nations and its member-countries along the lines of establishing a comprehenive system of international peace and security, ensuring its guarantees and dependability.

"This is the aim of the joint initiative submitted to the United Nations for consideration by the Soviet Union together with the group of socialist countries," Eduard Shevardnadze said.

Javier Perez De Cuellar noted that the idea of a comprehensive system of international security that would embrace all spheres of international relations deserved very serious analysis on the part of all states. Concrete proposals on the essence of that concept which the Soviet Union and other co-architects of that initiative are to submit to the 42nd session of the General Assembly will undoubtedly be met with great interest.

During the talks the sides also had a detailed exchange of views on ways for settling U.N.-discussed crises and conflicts in the world.

It was stated that in the Middle East the current sentiment was increasingly in favor of a comprehensive and all-embracing settlement. In this context special attention was devoted to the need for careful preparations for and convocation of an international conference on the Middle East.

Javier Perez de Cuellar expressed the conviction that the international conference should center on the essence of that complex and intricate problem.

The Soviet side expounded the proposal on the establishment of a preparatory committee for the conference and noted that at the beginning the case in point could be a working group. The important thing is that the five permanent members of the Security Council together with United Nations secretary-general should join in practical preparations for the conference.

The sides also discussed in detail and with interest what could be done, in particular with the assistance of the United Nations, to prevent the escalation of the conflict between Iran and Iraq and to bring about an end at long last to that protracted and senseless bloodshed.

The sides took note of the possibilities of using the potential of the Security Council for that purpose.

The discussion of the Afghan problem was concentrated on the review of the commenced process of settlement in all of its aspects, domestic and external. The information was set forth concerning efforts of the personal envoy of the United Nations secretary-general at the Geneva talks on that problem. It was emphasized that the policy of national reconciliation consistently pursued by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Geneva talks were parallel, mutually reinforcing processes.

The Soviet side reaffirmed the determination to promote in every way the process of settlement of the situation related to Afghanistan and expressed support for Afghanistan's proposals and efforts aiming for an early attainment of that goal.

The sides touched on other international problems and on ways for enhancing the efficiency of the United Nations.

Meets With Ryzhkov

LD302250 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1828 GMT 30 Jun

[Text] Moscow June 30 TASS -- Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received in the Kremlin U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar who is staying in Moscow on an official visit.

Special attention was paid during the meeting to UN tasks in establishing a new international economic order, halting the arms race and switching funds to peaceful development purposes.

Ryzhkov spoke about thorough-going changes in the life of Soviet society, stressing the intrinsic connection between the party's policy of speeding up social and economic progress of the nation and the country's foreign policy of peace.

As he touched on world economic problems, the Soviet head of government said that achieving a new international economic order and the economic security of states was an urgent and quite realistic task. He said it was important to create stable external conditions for equitable and extensive economic cooperation among all countries, socialist and capitalist, developed and developing. A solution to the problem of developing nations' foreign debt, Ryzhkov said, called for persevering efforts from the entire world community and the Soviet Union recently had together with the other Warsaw Treaty countries set forth its views on the issue.

The sides then called for the more important UN decisions on world economic problems to be realized and for the organization to acquire a greater role in the field.

The Soviet side emphasized the pressing need to realize in practice the principle "disarmament for development" and release the enormous funds devoured by the arms race for peaceful development purposes. The militarization of the economy must be countered by peaceful alternatives in the more important scientific and technological fields and joint projects should be launched in the nuclear, space, chemical and other spheres of the civilian economy.

Switching resources from military to civilian needs, including aid to developing countries, and starting cooperation in leading industries would be a powerful factor for fostering trust, an atmosphere of mutual understanding and predictability, Ryzhkov said. The United Nations, he added, was called upon to play an important role in dealing with all those problems.

Ryzhkov and Perez de Cuellar expressed themselves in favor of a successful holding of an international conference on the relationship between disarmament and development next August and September and the 7th session of the UN Conference on Trade and Development opening 9 July.

The Soviet head of government pointed to the importance of a program sponsored by the USSR in the United Nations for joint practical activities by states in peaceful space exploration.

The particular topicality was singled out of the USSR proposal to set up a world space organization which could carry out not only coordination of the efforts of states to develop cooperation in the research and use of outer space for peaceful purposes, including the realization of major international projects in this sphere, but also verification [kontrol] of observance of agreements to prevent the arms race in space.

Taking part in the conversation were V.F Petrovskiy, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; A.M. Belonogov, USSR permanent representative at the United Nations; and UN under secretaries-general M. Goulding, D. Cordovez, and V.S. Safronchuk.

Holds News Conference

LD301758 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1529 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow, 30 Jun (TASS) -- Throughout the whole of my trip around the USSR, I felt support for the activity of the United Nations. It will inspire me in my work and in my efforts to find peaceful and just solutions to international problems. This was stated by Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, speaking today at a news conference in the USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry.

Answering correspondent's questions about the situation in the Persian Gulf region, the UN secretary general stressed that the current, main issue is to achieve the ensuring of security in that region, in the interests of preserving peace. He said: At meetings with Soviet leaders I understood that the USSR is following the development of the alarming situation in the Persian Gulf region with the same kind of anxiety. However, we did not discuss any specific ideas. That would be too premature. We must present to the Security Council the opportunity for working out a resolution on resolving such an important international problem.

In a discussion relating to the matter of holding an international conference on the Near East with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, I reported on what is being done by the United Nations in this direction. We share the view that the aim of an international conference should lie in a broad and universal settlement of the problem, and that the conference should fulfill truly diplomatic functions. A Near East settlement should include a solution to the Palestinian problem.

Voicing his opinion on the issue of achieving a political settlement in Afghanistan, the UN secretary general said that the Afghans themselves should follow the national reconciliation policy. The USSR, he noted, is speaking out in favor of a neutral, independent Afghanistan, which will not pursue policies hostile to the Soviet Union. Cordovez, the special representative of the UN secretary general, is studying all possible ways of speeding up a successful conclusion to the Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva.

The United Nations is a permanent forum for discussing ways and means of eliminating apartheid, J. Perez de Cuellar stated. I personally actively take part in these efforts, considering that apartheid means a refusal to the overwhelming majority of people in South Africa of their basic human rights. The United Nations will continue to apply more pressure on the South African Government in order that it should put an end to apartheid.

Answering a question on the perspectives of an expansion of the conflict in Central America, the UN secretary general noted that the United Nations is very interested in a peaceful solution to Central American problems. I think we must show patience in that matter since there exists agreement on a meeting of all five heads of Central American states. We hope that after the meeting in Guatemala, the five Latin American republics will find a just solution to the conflict, will take up a position of reconciliation between all the sides, and will be able to come to a solution, taking into account the interests of all countries of the region, without any kind of external interference.

Ends Moscow Visit

LD010624 Moscow TASS in English 0617 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 1 TASS -- U.N. Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar departed from Moscow today. He stayed in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. At the airport he was seen off by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Foreign Minister, and other officials.

WORLD WOMEN'S CONGRESS ENDS; BROWN REELECTED

LD301006 Moscow TASS in English 2026 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 29 TASS -- Openness, the sincerity of debates, the atmosphere of cordiality and friendliness, such were the characteristic features of the World Congress of Women. This opinion was expressed by organizers of the congress -- representatives of WIDF. The ninth congress of Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) which closed today summed up the results of the world forum of women which became a new milestone in the movement for peace, disarmament, mutual understanding, and social justice.

The World Congress of Women, more representative than the previous such forums, has not adopted any resolutions or other documents, just as WIDF congress. But the organizers highly assessed the result of the work done, outlined the plans for the further advance along the road towards the consolidation of world peace.

The admission of new members has become the evidence of the growing influence of WIDF: representatives of the women's movement of Spain, Guatemala, Ghana, Senegal, Chile and other countries joined the interntational federation during the congress.

Freda Brown was re-elected WIDF president.

Biryukova Attends Final Session

PM291437 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the rubric "World Women's Congress Concludes Work": "To Save Life on Earth"]

[Excerpts] The participants in the World Women's Congress demonstrated their personal concern for the fate of the world and the events taking place in it. The lofty, noble aims of this representative forum were defined by the slogan: "No Nuclear Weapons by 2000! Peace, Equality, Development!" For 5 days the delegates discussed the most important problems concerning mankind on the threshold of the new millennium.

The congress participants gathered in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses on 27 June for the final plenary sesion.

The session was opened with a welcome speech by Z.P. Pukhova, vice president of the congress committee and chairman of the Committee of Soviet Women. The work of commissions and speical topic centers, special interest evenings, and various "round table" session has been concluded, she said. The time has come to sum up and assess the results of the work we have done together.

We have managed to do a great deal in these few days. The congress has been a fruitful exchange of opinions and there are now greater possibilities for joint actions in the fight for peace, disarmament and development, and women's rights. It will now be easier for us to move further along this path. We have gotten to know one another better at the Moscow congress. This forum will be remembered for its atmosphere of friendship, trust, and mutual understanding.

The vice president of the congress committee thanked all the participants for the contribution which each of them has made to this work.

Talking about the process to restructure all aspects of life in the Soviet Union, the speaker stressed that the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum, which has coincided with the congress, will give the process of renewing Soviet society even greater specificity, depth, democracy, and openness.

Robert Mugabe, president and first secretary of the Zimbabwe Afrian National Union - Patriotic Front (ZANU-PE) and prime minister of Zimbabwe, who is also chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, mounted the rostrum. He highly appraised the importance of the women's congress as a major event in international life. [passage omitted]

A.P. Biryukova, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the final plenary session.

The World Women's Congress is now officially closed.

NO DATE SET FOR SHEVARDNADZE-SHULTZ TALKS

LD021307 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1238 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jul (TASS) -- No understanding has been reached yet regarding a specific date for a further meeting between USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, a USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman said at today's briefing for journalists.

It appears that the reason for this, the Soviet spokesman noted, is the too-slow progress at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space armaments. If the desired progress at the talks has not been reached, what would be the purpose of the Soviet minister's visiting Washington? To be drawn into talks on problems the solution of which has been halted by the U.S. delegation at Geneva? That does not suit us.

So the date of the special flight from Moscow to Washington totally depends on the U.S. side, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman emphasized.

SUPREME SOVIET GREETS REAGAN ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

LD030833 Moscow TASS in English 0826 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 3 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has sent a congratulatory message to U.S. President Ronald Reagan on the occasion of America's national holiday, Independence Day.

The message expressed the hope for broader mutual understanding and cooperation between the two countries, above all in defusing international tension and averting the threat of nuclear war.

Achieving practical accords on specific measures for reducing nuclear arms on earth and preventing an arms race in outer space would be a major step in that direction, the message said.

"The Soviet Union is prepared to establish stable and constructive relations with the United States on the basis of reciprocity."

PETROVSKIY, WALTERS HOLD 'BUSINESSLIKE' TALKS

LD021410 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1345 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jul (TASS) -- Soviet-U.S. consultations took place today on matters concerning the activity of the United Nations, between Vladimir Petrovskiy, USSR deputy foreign minister, and Vernon Walters, U.S. representative at the United Nations with the rank of cabinet member. Questions concerning the work of the 42d session of the UN General Assembly, the forthcoming international forums on problems of disarmament and the UN Security Council, and also other matters concerning that international organization, were discussed. The consultations took place in a businesslike atmosphere.

NORTH'S PLAN FOR U.S. INVASION OF LEBANON REPORTED

LD070921 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 7 Jul 87

[Text] New York July 7 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Kirilchenko reports:

In 1985 Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North, a former staffer of the U.S. National Security Council, worked out a plan of Beirut's invasion by American commandos, reported the ABC TV company which cited new particulars of the activities of this key figure in the illegal Iran-Contras deal.

Special units of U.S. naval Seals were to take part in the invasion. Their official task was to rescue U.S. hostages captured by Lebanese political extremists. However, the operation was conceived as an act of international terrorism. For instance, a provision was made for seizing Shi'ite Moslems as hostages. North planned to use them as a "bargaining chip" during negotiations with those who held Americans. Warships were already prepared for the operation. However, according to the TV company, it flopped due to poorly organized intelligence gathering.

New facts about North's activities give grounds to assume that it had been authorized directly by the White House.

KORNILOV COMMENTS ON USIA'S ROMERSTEIN

LD021619 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 2 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

It has long been observed: The more unseemly the devices and methods used by the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) in an attempt to justify the Washington-designed aggressive programme of preparation for the 'Star Wars', the more actively USIA spokesman seek to lay the blame at somebody else's door.

Yet another confirmation of that has been provided by pronouncements published in the WASHINGTON TIMES newspaper by Herbert Romerstein, one of the advisers to the USIA director.

The adviser accompanied his boss who visited the Soviet Union recently on the occasion of the opening of the U.S. exhibition Information U.S.A.

Describing his trip to the USSR, Romerstein stated that the Soviet Union was still preoccupied with the idea of derailing the U.S. SDI programme. He maintained that Soviet officials had confidentially expressed a desire to organize an international propaganda campaign spearheaded against the SDI by using front organizations, disinformation, and secret operations.

The USSR, the Soviet public and the press really come out -- quite consistently and vigorously, too -- against the plans for preparation for "Star Wars", regarding those plans, with good reason, as a serious threat to peace and peoples' security.

But this has always been and is being done openly, through public statements by Soviet leaders, on the pages of Soviet newspapers and through Soviet radio and television channels.

Mr. Romerstein, undoubtedly, knows well about all that, but it is not facts that are of importance to him. His purpose is to cast aspersions on the Soviet Union's stand by any means.

So, this gentleman without any scruples ascribes to Moscow the selfsame methods which have long been used by his own agency but which are absolutely alien either to Soviet policy or to Soviet mass media.

In order to give it only a semblance of truthfulness to the provocative conjectures, he refers to certain anonymous 'Soviet officials', and maintains that he, Romerstein, had 'confidential' talks with the persons invented by him.

The exhibition, the opening of which was attended by the USIA director and his adviser, is called "Information U.S.A.".

Should not this exhibition be supplemented with an apology for exhibit as a clipping from the WASHINGTON TIMES with Mr. Romerstein's pronouncements? Such an item would quite eloquently show that information in the USA has long been replaced by the most shameless disinformation.

TRUD CITES CALIFORNIA TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISIT

PM061303 Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 Jun 87 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at Editorial Office"]

[Text] A California labor union delegation which is in the Soviet Union at the AUCCTU's invitation visited the TRUD editorial office yesterday.

The U.S. guests, representing nine labor unions, the majority of which belong to the AFL-CIO, inquired about the newspaper's coverage of Soviet trade unions' activity during the social and economic restructuring in the USSR, the newspaper's work with readers' letters, and other questions.

The sides touched on problems of Soviet-U.S. trade union ties, whose development is being hindered, as is well known, by the Washington administration's discriminatory policy on visas for Soviet trade union delegations and working people's representatives invited to visit the United States. Both sides expressed a desire to develop ties between Soviet and U.S. trade unions in the interests of mutual understanding between our peoples and the cause of world peace.

The meeting was held in a frank and friendly atmosphere.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON RAZUMOVSKIY'S VISIT

Visits Petrochemical Combine

PM061349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit by Soviet Delegation to China"]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Jul -- The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Legislative Proposals Commissions headed by G.P. Razumovskiy, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union Legislative proposals Commission and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which is visiting the PRC, today went to one of the country's largest petrochemical combines.

On the basis of the combine's example the Soviet delegation was familiarized with the introduction of a new economic system into industry, the management mechanism, the organization and planning of production and economic activity in conditions of financial autonomy, and with the exercise of enterprises' rights to establish direct business ties within the country and with foreign partners. The Soviet guests visited a number of the combine's production units and talked with workers.

The Soviet parliamentarians also visited a village on the outskirts of Beijing. The Soviet guests were given a detailed report on the results of the development of agricultural production since the implementation in the PRC of measures to invigorate the rural economy and on the improvement in the rural population's living standard. They were acquainted with the production activity of a number of collectives working under contract and visited peasants' homes where relaxed conversations took place.

Briefs Yao Yilin on Restructuring

LD032026 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1454 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Beijing, 3 Jul (TASS) -- Yao Yilin, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo and vice premier of the PRC State Council, had a meeting today with the visiting delegation of the Commissions of Legislative Proposals of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, led by Georgiy Razumovskiy, chairman of the Commission of Legislative Proposals of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The participants in the meeting exchanged views on current activities in the Soviet Union and the PRC to restructure and modernize the economic mechanism, and to carry out social transformations, with a view to more fully realizing the potentialities inherent in the socialist system and steadily raising the well-being of the Soviet and Chinese peoples. Matters aimed at further developing bilateral relations as well as some international issues were touched upon on a principled plane. The mutual desire for further development of Soviet-Chinese relations and contacts in various fields was reaffirmed. On the same day the Soviet delegation visited the National People's Congress [NPC], and was received in the legal commission of the NPC.

During a detailed conversation, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, questions of improving legislative practice in the two countries and various trends in work to consolidate socialist legality and to strengthen the constitutional system were discussed.

It was pointed out that the development of contacts between the supreme bodies of state power in the USSR and the PRC provide important evidence of the positive changes in Soviet-Chinese relations in recent years.

Trade and economic, scientific and technical, and cultural relations developed steadily and dynamically on the firm basis of intergovernmental agreements. Political contacts and dialogue between the two countries became more active, and the range of matters discussed broadened.

In light of the decisions of the June (1987) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session, the Soviet parliamentarians described in detail the tasks faced by the Soviet people and country, which are entering the most important period of restructuring -- the period of practical deeds. The nature of the documents adopted by the plenum and the session, which are revolutionary in their significance and which have put forward an integral program for fundamental transformations in the management of the Soviet economy, was stressed.

The task of the wide democratization of management and of utmost activization of the human factor was noted. The Chinese comrades were told at greater length about problems of restructuring and acceleration in socio-economic development, democratization, and openness in the USSR.

The role of the Supreme Soviet and local organs of authority in the realization of restructuring in the Soviet Union, democratization of the solutions of issues of socio-economic planning, and raising the efficiency of social production in the social sphere was described.

Members of the legal commission were briefed about the work of the standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the activity of the Legislative Proposals Commissions of the chambers, as well as about the tasks which the era sets them.

The Chinese parliamentarians were told how the party and the country were preparing for the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Speaking about the important tasks which the PRC is solving in the course of socialist construction, the Chinse parliamentarians noted the great importance of strengthening legal provisions, the implementation of the reform program, and the role of China's NPC and its standing commissions in the matter.

The two sides expressed confidence that the increasingly versatile contacts and ties between the parliaments of the USSR and the PRC actively promote deeper mutual understanding between the Soviet Union and the PRC, and the advancement of Soviet-Chinese relations.

The Soviet delegation had a meeting with the staff of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Speaks at Beijing Banquet

LD051709 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1515 GMT 5 Jul 87

[Text] Beijing, 5 Jul (TASS) -- In conjunction with the visit to China by the delegation of the Legislative Proposal Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities, a reception was given at the USSR Embassy in the PRC.

In his speech, G.P. Razumovskiy, head of the Soviet delegation, chairman of the Legislative Proposal Commission of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stated that from the beginning of its visit to China the delegation has been shown warm attention and hospitality. We perceive this reception as testimony to the traditional friendship between the two countries' peoples and to their mutual aspiration to work for the benefit of further improving Soviet-Sino relations. He noted that the delegation has held useful and meaningful meetings and talks.

Despite all the differences between conditions in the USSR and in the PRC, the head of the Soviet delegation said, the methods employed by them to move forward on the socialist construction course are similar in many respects. In this area a great scope exists for cooperation between our two countries.

In the Soviet Union, he stressed, people have deep feelings of traditional friendship for the great people of China. The policy geared toward the further improvement and development of relations with the PRC and toward raising them to a qualitatively new level is an important direction of the CPSU's and the USSR's foreign policy.

Peng Chong, deputy chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, and chairman of the NPC Law Committee, noted in his speech that the meeting between Yao Yilin, CPC Central Committee Politburo member and deputy premier of the State Council, and the Soviet delegation, Yao Yilin's friendly conversation with Comrade G.P. Razumovskiy, and the working talks between the Soviet guests and members of the NPC Law Committee, during which there was a thorough exchange of opinion on questions of restructuring, economic construction, and consolidation of legislation in the PRC and USSR, were of important significance for further strengthening friendly cooperation between the NPC and the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Your visit promotes the deepening of sympathy, mutual understanding, and friendship between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union, the deputy chairman of the NPC Standing Committee stressed.

Visits Zhejiang Province

LD061930 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1418 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Hangzhou, 6 July (TASS) -- A delegation of the Legislative Proposals Commission of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by Georgiy Razumovskiy, chairman of the Legislative Proposals Commission of the Soviet of the Union and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which is in China, today arrived in Hangzhou (Zhejiang Province). The Soviet delegation visited a silk weaving factory, where it acquainted itself with the work of the enterprise under economic reform, observed measures on improving living standards of workers and employees, and visited production shops.

A meeting took place between the delegation and the leadership of the Standing Committee of the Zhejiang Province assembly of people's representatives. The Soviet parliamentaries briefed them on the progress of restructuring in the Soviet Union, the decisions of the June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. They spoke in favor of consistently improving Soviet-Chinese relations, elevating them to a new level, which will make a considerable contribution to the cause of strengthening peace and stability not only in Asia, but also throughout the world.

Leaders of the province acquainted the guests with the achievements and existing problems in the field of implementation of the modernization program. It was stressed that friendship between the PRC and USSR is in the interest of their people and of peace in Asia and throughout the world. The Chinese comrades wished the Soviet people fresh successes in socialist construction.

RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE JOURNAL GAINS POPULARITY IN PRC

PM061549 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Jun 87 Single Edition p 6

[V. Tomilin article: "Deserved Popularity"]

[Text] Beijing -- Dozens of fresh copies of Chinese newspapers and other periodicals are brought to the TASS office in Beijing every day by a busy green truck from the capital's postal service. The thick journal RUSSKIY YAZYK V KITAYE whose title, printed in bold Russian script, particularly stands out in the sea of printed hieroglyphs, is among those which arrive once every 2 months. On this particular occasion the friendly mailman in the Mao suit brought the 28th, jubilee edition of the journal -- exactly this number of issues have been published during the 5-year existence of this reputable popular scientific publication.

Although still a comparatively young Shanghai publication, which comes under the aegis of the Chinese Research Society for the Study of the Russian Language, the journal has succeeded in gaining a reputation and deserved popularity. It is studied by linguists and philologists, translators of Russian and Soviet literature, editors of specialized publications, and students at a number of Chinese higher education institutes. The journal is also a good practical aid for those studying the Russian language on radio courses or mastering it independently.

The journal publishes the most diverse material dedicated to topical aspects of Russian language study and contains practical recommendations and monographs. It also provides detailed reports on the work of major scientific and theoretical symposiums of Chinese Russianists held in recent years in the cities of Chongqing and Canton. The journal also plays an important role in resolving the "aging translator" problem that is now urgent in China by contributing to the training of young translators.

In 1982, when the journal was founded, work connected with Russian language study was going through a difficult period, Ru Mengrao, chairman of the society and rector of the Shanghai Foreign Languages Institute, said in his welcoming speech to the collective of the journal celebrating its anniversary. The journal has "helped people to become reaware of the great importance of Russian language study." "I believe," Ru Mengrao writes, "that as China implements its policy to expand ties with the outside world, friendly relations between the Chinese and Soviet peoples will steadily become more active." A rich harvest will definitely be gathered in the noble field of the journal RUSSKIY YAZYK V KITAYE, he stresses in his welcoming speech.

CHON FORCED INTO 'TRUCE,' NOT 'CAPITULATION'

PM021359 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 87 Second Edition p 5

[REUTER report from Seoul, S. Tikhomirov commentary: "'Capitulation on Television'?"; first paragraph is REUTER report]

[Text] Seoul, 1 Jul -- President Chon Tu-hwan of South Korea declared on television today that he is accepting the package of democratic reforms submitted to him Monday by the chairman of the ruling party. The reforms include holding direct presidential elections and releasing political prisoners.

It is hardly necessary to say that official Seoul's agreement to the implementation of democratic transformations in the country has been given with the greatest of reluctance. The pain of Kwangju drowning in blood, thousands of "dissidents" passing through secret service jails, the stamp of censorship on everything that might cast the slightest doubt on the legitimacy of arbitrary rule -- that is what South Koreans have had to suffer under the present regime. And in the end menacing noises from Washington, seeing its military and political presence in the south of the Korean peninsula in jeopardy, were needed to make the antipeople regime "give up"...

And so the public "television capitulation" of the ruler of South Korea can today be regarded as a victory for all the country's opposition forces. However, does this mean that tomorrow Seoul will take practical steps to meet the demands of millions of South Koreans?

It seems that it would be wrong to hastily draw any definitive conclusions. Chon has always done as he pleased: If he wanted to, he gave his word, and if he wanted to, he took it back. Let us recall his recent decision to suspend, on account of their "uselessness," the debates on reforming the constitution which he himself had approved. Furthermore, the position of the army is not yet quite clear, and the army, as is known, has never played the role of an extra on the political scene. In other words, the white flag which is flying over the South Korean president's residence does not yet mean capitulation but rather a forced "truce."

OVCHINNIKOV VIEWS SOUTH KOREAN DEVELOPMENTS

PM061430 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 87 Second Edition p 5

[Article by PRAVDA political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov: "The South Korean Volcano"]

[Text] All this seems to have happened before in South Korea. All the same, it is no exaggeration to say that it has never been like this before. Never before have demonstrations against the antipopular regime reached a similar pitch and scale. Never before have they taken on such a distinct anti-American thrust. For 3 weeks the country has seethed with demonstrations reminiscent of a boiler about to explode.

The detonator for the flareup of the people's wrath was this time provided by two events. On 13 April Chon Tu-hwan broke off talks between the government and the opposition on the review of the constitution and the introduction of direct presidential elections. He stated that in the period of preparations for the Olympic Games, when the whole world is watching Seoul, stability and order are more important than democracy. [paragraph continues]

And therefore, he said, his successor would be elected under the existing system -- by the electoral college (the composition of which is determined to a significant extent by the ruling party).

On 10 June the presidential candidate was officially approved -- retired general No Tae-u. In the past, he graduated from the military academy together with Chon Tu-hwan, took part with him in the American intervention in Vietnam, and was a key figure in the military coup which brought Chon to power. Later he commanded the public security forces, was minister of internal affairs, and lastly became head of the organizing committee for the Seoul Olympics.

The candidacy for the new incumbent of the Blue House, as the South Korean president's residence is called, aroused a storm of indignation. "This is the first act in a political scenario designed to perpetuate the existing dictatorial regime," the opposition United Democratic Party stated. The people responded to these words and showed convincingly that they do not want to live in the old way. The waves of antigovernment demonstrations grew from day to day. About a million people participated in the nationwide march for democracy last Friday. This was truly the eruption of a political volcano. The power of the pro-U.S. regime was rocked.

And then Gaston Sigur, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, sped in from across the ocean bearing a message from the White House. A few days later he was succeeded by one of the leaders of the U.S. National Security Council, presidential special envoy James Kelly. (Here one cannot help recalling Washington's "shuttle diplomacy" at the height of February's events in the Philippines!)

Like circus magicians, the U.S. envoys set about turning the South Korean hawks into doves. No Tae-u turned into a liberal, and proposed meeting all the opposition demands: changing the constitution, holding direct presidential elections, freeing political prisoners, granting an amnesty to opposition leader Kim Tae-chung, and carrying out reforms in the sphere of civil rights.

What we have here is, of course, not a capitulation, but a tactical maneuver. But the Seoul regime would never have accepted such compromises if its Washington masters had not been convinced of the impossibility of keeping South Korea in subordination by the old methods. The maneuver inspired from across the ocean is clearly designed not only to prevent an explosion, but also to disunite the front of antigovernment actions.

South Korea is a particularly clear example of the demagoguery about the "historic mission" of the United States as champions of freedom and defenders of human rights. For some decades now the American military has occupied the southern party of the Korean peninsula, propping up the Seoul regime with bayonets. The people's uprising in Kwangju in May 1980, in which the participants seized the arsenal and held South Korea's third biggest city for more than a week, was a heroic episode. And it is just as much of a stain on the conscience of Washington's "champions of democracy" as the tragedy of the Vietnamese village of Song My, the shelling of Beirut by the battleship "New Jersey," or the U.S. Air Force strikes on Libyan cities. On instructions from the White House, U.S. General John Wickham singled out among the troops under his command two South Korean divisions with tanks and artillery in order to use them against the rebels. About 3,000 inhabitants of Kwangju died at the hands of the punitive squads. "Countermeasures against the communist threat were more important than the restoration of democracy in South Korea," the then U.S. President Carter stated, showing what his expatiations on "human rights" were worth.

"The South Korean crisis is a part of the process taking place in the world, in the course of which authoritarian regimes are giving way to democracy," Secretary of State Shultz now says. It would be naive to interpret these words as indicating a U.S. intention to stop supporting the ruling regime. The American producers would have no objection to perfecting the Philippine scenario in South Korea -- taking the lid off the seething boiler, releasing the steam, and when the pressure drops, setting up in power a new, less odious figure. In other words, unlike what happened in Manila, replacing the horse but keeping the cart.

This means they are trying to make history repeat itself a third time. In the past they removed Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui, realizing that otherwise the rebellious people would overthrow them. They have decided to test out the peaceful transfer of power on Chon Tu-hwan, for the first time. The president, they way, will serve out his constitutional 7-year term, and in February 1988, on the eve of the Olympic Games which are scheduled for September, he will hand over his post in a civilized fashion to his successor, who, moreover, in none other than the chairman of the organizing committee of the Seoul Olympics.

Speculation on the Olympic theme is becoming a pronounced factor in the political struggle in South Korea. All the levers for influencing public opinion are aimed at presenting No Tae-u as a liberal and the man on whom the success of the games depends. Businessmen, for instance, claim that the wrecking of the games would have disastrous consequences for the South Korean economy, not to mention the fact that the building of sports facilities and hotels in Seoul has cost nearly $3 billion.

The present crisis in the country does indeed have not only political roots, but also economic roots. Dissatisfaction with the oppression of the military dictatorship was sharply exacerbated by the difficulties the country encountered at the beginning of this decade. The economic boom of the sixties and seventies (which coincided with the U.S. intervention in Vietnam, at which the Seoul ruling clique well and truly warmed its hands) had very shaky foundations. The combination of cheap manpower and sophisticated foreign technology, that is, the same factors once exploited by Japan, made it possible for a time effectively to boost production. But it was first and foremost the transnational corporations which stimulated this growth and grew fat on it, chiefly the American and Japanese corporations, for which South Korea was indeed a promised land.

It was Seoul's graciousness toward foreign investors which gave rise to South Korea's present economic ills. The economy's one-sided orientation toward exports (which account for around 30 percent of GNP) resulted in vulnerability to foreign markets. And excessive dependence on foreign capital doomed the country to the slavery of debts (its foreign debt is nearing 50 billion dollars).

Washington and Seoul have long made use of conjectures about the "communist threat" from the north to justify the U.S. occupation of the country and its transformation into a police state.

Washington is deliberately maintaining the smouldering coals of conflict in the Korean peninsula in order to use this as a pretext for making use of the southern part of the peninsula as its Far East bridgehead. The numerical strength of the U.S. armed forces in South Korea is in excess of 40,000. Around 1,000 nuclear mines, landmines, shells, and other battlefield nuclear weapons are sited south of the 38th parallel. And recently the deployment of Lance operational and tactical missiles began, in addition. The unlawful U.S. occupation -- that is the prime cause of the chronic political crises in South Korea. [paragraph continues]

That is what perpetuates the partition of the country, which is a national tragedy for the Korean people and, for their neighbors, a dangerous source of tension in the Far East.

LATYSHEV VIEWS JAPAN'S ROLE IN COMPUTER WAR GAME

PM041825 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 87 Second Edition p 7

[Igor Latyshev "Commentator's Column": "Dangerous Games"]

[Text] Tokyo -- Secret computer maneuvers are now taking place in Portsmouth (United States). The top leaders of the U.S. and Japanese naval forces are taking part in them. The players include the commanders of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, the U.S. 7th Fleet, the U.S. naval forces in Japan, and also the chiefs of the Japanese naval "Self Defense Forces," including Keisuke Yoshikawa, chief of staff of these forces.

As YOMIURI testifies, these exercises are supposed to test possible tactics for operations by U.S. and Japanese Armed Forces in the first stages...of a war against the USSR, in the event that military operations begin in Western Europe. In the newspaper's opinion, one of the most important aims of the U.S. Navy's present strategy in the event of war is to carry out preemptive strikes both in Europe and in Far Eastern areas close to Soviet shores in the hope of, first, weakening the "advantage in the number of troops" which the USSR has in Europe by starting military operations in the Far East and, second, "delivering a swift strike against Soviet nuclear missile submarines in order to discourage the Soviet Union from resorting to a nuclear attack."

If one takes into consideration the fact that the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" command is taking part in U.S. Navy computer maneuvers for the first time, then there is every reason to regard this fact as the beginning of a new stage in the development of U.S.-Japanese military cooperation. Japan's Armed Forces command is now becoming a direct accomplice in this adventurist "preemptive strike" strategy which endangers all mankind and with which irresponsible Pentagon leaders are obsessed.

It is now certainly not a question of the two countries' armed forces collaborating in the "defense of Japan," as official statements previously maintained, but of the two armies cooperating in preparing a preventive strike on the Soviet Union in the event of a military conflict on the other side of the planet -- in Europe. Surely this is an example of Japanese military circles cynically flouting Article 9 of this country's constitution, which rejects armed forces and war as a means of resolving international disputes!

The fact that the leaders of the Japanese "Self Defense Forces" have joined in the Pentagon's dangerous computer games, aside from anything else, also calls into question the Japanese Government's ability to independently resolve the fate of the country in crisis situations linked with the development of events in the world's "hot spots." The probable tragic consequences of such a policy are obvious. One can only wonder at the thoughtlessness displayed by Japan's ruling circles.

SHEVARDNADZE, MEDVEDEV MEET PRK'S HUN SEN

PM021139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] On 1 July E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and V.A. Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met with Hun Sen, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, who is in the USSR on vacation.

Hun Sen was briefed on the results of the work of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session. He noted that the restructuring which is under way in the Soviet Union is meeting with widespread approval in Cambodia and expressed confidence that the decisions of the plenum and the session would give a powerful boost to Soviet people's labor and social activeness.

Expressing profound satisfaction with the steadily developing Soviet-Cambodian cooperation in all spheres and the two countries' strengthening collaboration in the international arena, the sides at the same time noted the need to enhance the effectiveness of their efforts and to further improve them with the aim of fulfilling the strategic tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 5th KPRP Congress.

During the meeting, complete unity of views on topical problems of the present situation in the world was confirmed Hun Sen gave a high appraisal of the Soviet Union's peace-loving Leninist foreign policy and the innovative initiative aimed at creating a comprehensive system of international security, among other spheres also in Asia. In this context he noted the special significance of M.S. Gorbachev's 28 July 1986 Vladivostok speech.

During the exchange of views on the situation in Southeast Asia, the Soviet side reaffirmed its invariable support for the efforts of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos to improve the situation in that part of the world and to develop a constructive dialogue with ASEAN countries.

Note was made of the fundamental importance of the strengthening of the fraternal alliance of the three Indochinese countries as an important factor for the preservation and defense of their independence and sovereignty.

The sides were unanimous in the view that the Cambodian problem must be resolved in the interests of the Cambodian people, bearing in mind the realities which prevail in the region. They believe the only sensible approach is the implementation of the policy of national reconciliation and cooperation on the part of all patriotic forces in the interests of the restoration of peace in the country and the country's further development and prosperity.

In light of the fact that efforts in this direction are currently being stepped up, the sides welcomed the positive contribution of interested states to the quest for ways toward a Cambodian settlement.

E.A. Shevardnadze and V.A. Medvedev declared that the Soviet Union fully supports the present course of the PRK Government which accords with the fundamental aspirations of the Cambodian people and their legitimate right to decide their destiny themselves.

Further on Meeting

BK030649 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] On 1 July, a friendly meeting was held in Moscow between Comrade Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Comrade Chairman of the PRK's Council of Ministers Hun Sen, who is resting in the Soviet Union. This kind of meeting, according to our observer, has become a tradition.

We would like to recall that Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze paid an official friendship visit to Cambodia in March of this year. In our opinion, it is the frequent exchanges of views that characterize the rapid development of Soviet-Cambodian cooperation.

From year to year, the bilateral relations have developed with new significance. In terms of concrete results, it would take a lot of time just to count the number of achievements. It is sufficient to say that Soviet specialists have taken part in the building of over 50 structures in Cambodia. Of the 1,600 young men and women sent by Cambodia, some have already finished their studies in the Soviet Union while others are still studying. In March of last year, the Soviet and Cambodian sides signed a long-term agreement on exchanges of goods and their settlement. In accordance with this agreement, in the 5-year period from 1986-90 goods sold by the Soviet Union to Cambodia will increase by 1 and 1/2 times compared to the previous 5-year plan, while goods sold by Cambodia to the Soviet Union will increase more than four fold. This is evidence that the Cambodian economy is being successfully managed and the restoration tasks have moved toward an increasing pace.

At this meeting in Moscow, the two sides noted it is necessary to increase efficiency and further improve bilateral relations. The two sides were also unanimous in their views on current international issues. The Soviet side expressed its unwavering support for the efforts of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos aimed at clearing up the situation in Southeast Asia and expanding constructive dialogue with the ASEAN countries. As is known, the Indochinese states have for many years been the advocates of this kind of dialogue. However, this has been hindered by external forces, primarily by the Washington administration which has stirred up regional conflicts by using the so-called Cambodian problem and advancing strange demands which the Cambodian people cannot accept. In fact, there is a good basis for resolving all problems relating to Cambodia. Cambodia has expressed its readiness to meet directly with representatives of exiled Cambodian groups to contribute to national reconciliation. It is evident that this would be done on the condition that the Pol Pot criminal clique is eliminated.

In Cambodia, people realize the only reasonable attitude is to adhere to a national reconciliation line for cooperation to restore peace in the country. As the meeting in Moscow has affirmed, this attitude is supported by the Soviet Union.

By advancing various proposals aimed at clearing up the atmosphere in Southeast Asia, the three Indochinese countries express their readiness to examine proposals and initiatives from the other side aimed at realizing this goal and in essence various initiatives advanced by the ASEAN countries. At the meeting in Moscow, the Soviet and Cambodian leaders welcomed this positive contribution.

PAPER CITES HUN SEN ON RECONCILIATION POLICY

PM061827 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Jul 87 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Ready For Talks"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 July -- Cambodia is ready to begin talks with individuals or with Khmer groups abroad to discuss the possibility of implementing a policy of national reconciliation, Hun Sen, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, has stated. The removal of the Pol Pot clique and the organization of free elections following the complete withdrawal of Vietnam volunteers from Cambodia must be the basis for this policy, he said in an interview with TASS correspondent Aleksandr Smelyakov.

Everyone who is now in the ranks of the Khmer reactionaries or collaborates with them but would sincerely like to facilitate the consolidation of his country's independence may take part in the process of national reconciliation.

The PRK considers the struggle to end the undeclared war against Cambodia and to put an end to the sufferings caused to the Cambodians by the Pol Pot clique an important task today. "Thanks to the support of imperialism and international reaction, Pol Pot's men continue to perpetrate crimes against the people of Cambodia and inspire horror of their allies, the Khmers, who have been drawn into their ranks and herded into refugee camps in Thailand," Hun Sen emphasized.

PRAVDA NOTES NGUYEN VAN LINH'S NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

PM061434 Moscow PRAVDA in Russia 4 Jul 87 Second Edition p 4

[B. Barakhta article: "Resolving Promptly"]

[Text] Under that heading, on the front page of the CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam] Central Committee organ NHAN DAN, short letters signed N.V.L. are regularly published. (This is the pseudonym of Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee.) Pithy in content and keenly purposeful, they have at once attracted the attention of Vietnamese readers.

The work of the party press and questions of the transformation of the national economy, negative phenomena in the activity of the local party and state apparatus and difficulties in supplies of goods in daily demand to the working people -- the range of problems raised in these items is very wide.

Judging from the readers' responses, which reach NHAN DAN from every corner of the republic, the questions touched upon are of concern to practically all strata of Vietnamese society. It is no accident that these items are here described as a "manifestation of true openness" and an "example of the clear formulation and resolution of urgent problems." The rapid response to negative facts and phenomena revealed in the short letters plays by no means the least role in the growth of their popularity.

The other day, for instance, the Ha Son Binh provincial party committee responded promptly and took resolute measures on the basis of one recent letter.

The deputy director of the public education administration of that province, NHAN DAN reported, was expelled from the party for bribery and the issuing of unlawful permits for study and work abroad. Other measures were adopted with a view to preventing a repetition of such cases.

Such prompt actions on the basis of press criticisms, one item in NHAN DAN notes, testify to the spread of a new, progressive attitude to publications which expose negative facts. However, the effectiveness of the press will increase greatly if the matter becomes the concern not of just one or a few such authors as N.V.L.; but of the entire party, the entire people. An active position on the part of all the working people is the guarantee of real changes on all fronts of socialist building in Vietnam.

VIETNAMESE COMMUNIST DELEGATION VISITS 17-26 JUN

OW291132 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] According to a plan on relations between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], a delegation of CPV cadres headed by Nguyen Dich, vice chairman of the Industry Department of the CPV Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union from 17 to 26 June.

The Vietnamese comrades sought to learn the CPSU's work experence in the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress resolution on industrial work.

The delegation held meetings and discussions with those in the various departments of the CPSU central committees and the Estonian Communist Party, the Moscow Gorkom, and the Soviet Ministry of Light Industry, and toured a number of industrial enterprises.

The delegation was received by A.P. Biryukova, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Nguyen Manh Cam, Vietnamese ambassador to the Soviet Union, participated in the talks which took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

U.S. PLANES BEGIN PATROLLING PERSIAN GULF

LD070907 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 7 Jul 87

[Text] London July 7 TASS -- U.S. warplanes started regular patrolling of the Persian Gulf area, Pentagon officials told REUTERS under the condition of anonimity. According to them, F-14 fighters and reconnaissance planes take part in flights over the Gulf. The aim of patrolling, the officials point out, is to show U.S. ability to guarantee an air cover of the Strait of Hormuz.

However, local analysts believe that this new move aimed at escalating U.S. military activities in the region is directly linked with Washington's plans to deliver a "preemptive strike" on Iran. The newspaper "WASHINGTON POST" writes that the U.S. Defense Department has worked out a detailed plan of destroying Iranian missile positions in the Strait of Hormuz area in case missiles are deployed there.

It is clear from the newspaper's article that one of the aims of air patrolling over the Gulf area is to collect intelligence data on the Iranian Armed Forces.

PERSIAN GULF SITUATION REACHES 'DANGEROUS BRINK'

LD061423 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1300 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jul (TASS) -- TASS political observer Boris Shabayev writes:

The situation in the Persian Gulf has reached a dangerous brink, beyond which is visibly delineated the risk of a regional conflict growing into an international one. The origins of this explosive situation are well known. They are the blatant attempts by Washington to exploit for the purposes of self-interest the senseless war between Iran and Iraq which has continued for so many years. A qualification is called for: This fratricidal war is senseless for the peoples of the two neighboring countries, for their neighbors, and for all the peace-loving forces on the planet. The Iran-Iraq war is manna from heaven for the White House and the Pentagon since objectively it is promoting the realization of the strategy of neoglobalism in the region.

The latest confirmation of this is official Washington's reaction to the concrete Soviet proposals dictated by the need to take decisive measures to create a healthier climate in the region and eliminate the threat of increasing the hotbed of military tension. The USSR proposes the proximate withdrawal from the waters of the Gulf of all naval vessels of states not belonging to the region. Seemingly deaf to this, the U.S. capital continues to urge the outworn thesis that the Gulf threatens to become a 'Russian lake.' To this are added arguments about the 'historic right' of U.S. warships to be in these international waters.

What we are seeing is a clumsy attempt to avoid the point at issue in order to continue having things one's own dangerous way. This is contrary to common sense and the stance of many of the legislators on Capitol Hill where, in contrast to the administration, which has the bit between its teeth, there is widespread concern over the consequences of sabre rattling in such an explosive region. Sam Nunn, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, stated after a meeting with the President that the acts conceived by the White House and the Pentagon for the Persian Gulf are "fraught with the great risk of a clash with Iran which might lead to dangerous and unpredictable repercussions."

The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee voted for a bill banning the implementation of these acts and imposing restrictions on the administration's use of armed forces in that region.

Incidentally, if one is to believe THE MIAMI HERALD, then neither its own legislators nor international law present any obstacle to the current administration, since from the moment it came to power U.S. policy has been controlled by a 'secret government' composed of the White House boss and especially trusted individuals like 'Irangate hero' Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North. It was their backstage machinations which to a large extent laid the foundations for the current crisis in the Persian Gulf. It seems that having got bogged down in them, Washington is in no hurry to climb onto the path of reasonable and responsible policy.

LEVIN COMMENTS ON U.S. 'INTENTIONS' IN GULF

LD062136 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] Twenty five U.S. Congressmen are visiting countries adjacent to the Persian Gulf. They are discussing measures for protecting Kuwaiti tankers which are being planned by the United States. UPI has reported this. Here is a commentary on the latest news; Viktor Levin is at the microphone.

[Levin] If one takes into account that under the camouflage of measures for the protection of Kuwaiti tankers, Washington disguises its intention to increase its military presence in the Persian Gulf, the true meaning of the mission of the congressmen comes across in a different light. It is quite probable that among the 25 legislators there are even those who doubt the political line of the administration in this region. Yet, rather, as it seems, most of them are seeking arguments to justify the policy of the White House. As far as this policy is concerned, it is the United States' intention to increase its naval forces in the Persian Gulf.

In the opinion of Rather, CBS's leading commentator, President Reagan is increasingly leaning toward this. At the same time -- and this is noteworthy -- a conclusion was in fact reached after Washington had learned about the statement of the Soviet Government in conjunction with the dangerous increasing of tension in the Persian Gulf. I will remind you that this statement gives an analysis of the explosive situation which is arising in the Gulf and introduces specific and realistic proposals whose implementation opens up a way for the normalization of the situation without infringing on anybody's lawful interests. The Soviet Government proposes that all military ships of states which do not relate to this region be withdrawn from the Gulf's waters in the shortest possible period, while Iran and Iraq refrain from actions which could jeopardize international shipping.

Judging by the reports of DPA, a West German news agency, the Soviet proposals have been positively accepted in both Tehran and Baghdad. Of course, for the moment, unfortunately there is still quite a long way to go it seems, before peace is established between Iran and Iraq. But adding fuel to the fire -- and the buildup of military ships is nothing other than this -- is fraught with serious danger.

The United States cannot but understand that the Soviet proposal is realistic and constructive, and that it arouses a sympathetic response throughout the world. Washington cannot shun it. But what do we hear?

We are suddenly told that the root of evil lies in the fact that the Soviet Union has expressed its readiness to help Kuwait to transport oil in Soviet tankers. If, however, we abandon this then perhaps the changes for a settlement will increase.

But it is not a matter of tankers. Incidentally, the actual intention of the United States to raise the U.S. flag, at Kuwait's own request, over its tankers is hardly objectionable. However, the military ships of the countries which do not relate to the region of the Persian Gulf had better leave as soon as possible. It will be better for the cause of peace.

U.S. CREATING 'UNCONTROLLABLE SITUATION' IN GULF

LD011305 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 1 TASS -- Military news analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

The White House has confirmed its intention to further expand American military presence in the Persian Gulf and the northern part of the Arabian Sea.

The buildup in the number of American warships in the region, the preparations for these ships to escort Kuwaiti tankers that will fly the American flag, the intent to secure from a number of littoral Arab states the right to deploy American aviation on their territory and the calls to deal a "preemptive" strike at Iran -- all this leads to the creation of an uncontrollable situation in the Persian Gulf area fraught with unpredictable consequences.

While pouring oil on the flames of the war between Iran and Iraq representatives of the United States Administration try to justify their actions by referring to a mythical Soviet threat to Persian Gulf countries. The Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger stated in an interview to the NBC television company that Washington and Tokyo would be greatly alarmed by the turning of the Persian Gulf into a "Soviet lake." The purpose of these shameless concoctions is to camouflage the American leadership's real aims.

Wahsington is motivated in its actions by its neoglobalist plans. Indeed, it has declared the Persian Gulf and other regions located thousands of miles from American shores as a zone of "vital importance" to it. Finding its practical implementation in this case is Washington's positions-from-strength, neoglobalist policy. The newspaper PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER was very precise in defining the U.S. leadership's plan: The preparation of a punitive operation against Iran is only one of the tasks, the main one being to entrench itself in the Persian Gulf forever. A considerable role is also played by the fact that by whipping up chauvinism the Reagan administration tries to divert attention from "Irangate" and repair its prestige damaged by that scandal.

The U.S. Administration's course of military interference in the Persian Gulf spells danger for the peoples of the region. Neither can the American people expect anything good from this policy. This explains the serious apprehensions voiced by many members of the United States Congress who believe that American operations in the Persian Gulf might draw the United States into a large-scale armed conflict. The chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee Sam Nunn warned that the planned U.S. actions in the Persian Gulf are fraught with a big risk of a U.S. clash with Iran which might lead to dangerous and unforeseen consequences.

The extremely dangerous aggravation of tension cannot but cause the USSR's concern. The more so that the Iran-Iraq war is being used by the United States as a pretext for building up its military presence in an area in direct proximity from the Soviet Union's southern borders. The Soviet Union censures this policy.

The Soviet Union believes that the seat of armed confrontation in that area can be liquidated only by stepping up collective efforts within the framework of the United Nations Security Council and on the basis of the United Nations Charter. It is ready to give every assistance to all honest and constructive efforts intended to shift the Iran-Iraq conflict into the channel of peaceful solutions and comes out for the speediest ending of the Iraq-Iran war and observance of freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf. But it emphatically condemns the attempts by the United States to use the Iran-Iraq conflict in its selfish imperial interests.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS U.S. RESPONSE TO GULF STATEMENT

PM061516 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jul 87 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA Press Service article under the rubric "Facts, Events, Opinions": "Answer, or Evasion of Answering?"]

[Text] After 2 days of silence Washington has deemed it necessary to respond to the Soviet Government statement on the situation in the Persian Gulf and the proposal it contains for the withdrawal of all foreign warships from there. It is absolutely clear from the statement by White House Chief of Staff H. Baker that the U.S. Administration has no intention whatsoever of renouncing the buildup of the U.S. military presence in that region, that there can only be question of an unspecified quantitative reduction, and, moreover, that even this purely hypothetical possibilty is subject to various conditions. "If the USSR withdraws its ships (from the Persian Gulf), it is possible that we will reexamine the situation," he said. H. Baker asserted at the same time that the United States "certainly does not intend to renounce control of the region."

As the U.S. agency UPI writes, Washington then tried to "minimize the significance of any hint of changes in its position." "The United States constantly reviews the disposition of its forces -- that is what H. Baker had in mind," White House spokesman M. Weinberg explained.

According to official reports from Washington, preparations for the escorting of Kuwaiti tankers under the U.S. flag are continuing. This operation, which will mean a further increase in the number of U.S. warships in the Gulf, will begin in mid-July.

The Democratic Party leaders in Congress, UPI notes, have expressed "widespread concern" because these plans "threaten to exacerbate the tension in the region." Even certain Republicans are accusing the administration of "paying insufficient attention" to the risk which the operation entails and of failing to consult with Congress.

In this context the administration's reaction to the Soviet Government statement can only be regarded as an enforced and purely propagandist one. The statement itself and the concrete proposals it contains have aroused wide interest in the United States. ABC television reported in a newscast: "V. Walters, U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, stated that he is convinced that Moscow wants a cease-fire in the Iran-Iraq war... [paragraph continues]

Basically the USSR warns that the events in the Persian Gulf are approaching danger point, and calls on Iran and Iraq to stop the attacks on foreign ships in the Gulf."

Foreign agencies also draw attention to the statement by Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Larijani who stressed that the Iranian side "welcomes the Soviet Union's call for the withdrawal of all warships belonging to states which have nothing to do with the Persian Gulf region."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GANDHI'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Speaks at Monument Unveiling

LD030906 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0651 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Speech by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi at Moscow ceremony to unveil monument to Indira Gandhi on 3 July; video shows ceremony with Gandhi speaking in English with superimposed Russian translation -- recorded]

[Text] Your Excellency, Mr Gorbachev, Madame Raisa Gorbacheva, dear Soviet and Indian friends:

I am honored by your invitation to solemnly unveil the monument to my mother, Indira Gandhi. She was a great daughter of India, a great daughter of all mankind. Indira Gandhi symbolized India reborn. Her life was devoted to the struggle for the freedom of India. However, her interests were not limited to India alone. The whole world was her home. She strove for the rights of all peoples to live in peace and to pursue all-round development. She identified herself with the deprived and the wronged. They in turn responded to her with their unlimited love.

Indira Gandhi had a special feeling for the Soviet Union and all Soviet people. This was probably predetermined by her own birth, which occurred in the same month as the Great October Socialist Revolution. While she was still an adolescent, she learned of the great historic significance of the revolution from the letters of her father, Jawaharlal Nehru, who wrote to her from a colonial prison. Later, she became one of the leading proponents of friendly relations between our countries. It was during her time in the post of prime minister that India and the Soviet Union concluded a treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation.

Indira Gandhi personified the strong bonds of friendship between our two peoples and countries. I know personally how dear she is to your people. Many Soviet girls have been named in honor of her. Almost every letter I receive from the Soviet Union -- and I receive quite many -- mentions the name of Indira Gandhi. Many of the young authors of these letters write verses to honor her memory.

I, like all India, greatly appreciate these feelings. It is therefore quite just that the unveiling of the memorial to her is the first ceremony of the Festival of India in the Soviet Union. It will be a meeting of hearts, which will go on for a whole year. This memorial will remind us of the values which Indira Gandhi treasured. It is a monument to the exalted ideals for which she stood, to the noble aims for which she strove. It is a symbol of the profound friendship between India and the Soviet Union. [applause]

Gorbachev Speech at Unveiling

LD030717 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 3 TASS -- Follows the full text of a speech made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today at a ceremony in a Moscow square, attended by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and his wife, during which monument to Indira Gandhi was unveiled:

Esteemed Mr. Prime Minister,
Esteemed Mrs. Gandhi,
Ladies and gentlemen,
Comrades,

We gathered here on a solemn and exciting occasion. We were brought here by the grateful memory of Indira Gandhi, an outstanding person and stateswoman.

For the Soviet people, the image of Indira Gandhi is indivisible from the image of India. Her life and activities are a vivid and undetachable page of that ancient country's eventful history of many centuries. For nearly two decades Indira Gandhi stood at the helm of state.

A patriot in the loftiest meaning of the word, she dreamt of a great and strong India and made an invaluable contribution to translating her dream into reality. She acted resolutely and vigorously to protect the unity an territorial integrity of India and uphold its sovereignty.

Indira Gandhi was sincerely committed to humanistic ideals. She knew and loved her people and saw the meaning of life in serving them.

From the very start of her political biography, Indira Gandhi was a consistent advocate of cooperation with the Soviet Union. She proved a worthy successor to her great father who laid the foundations of Soviet-Indian friendship.

Remarkable events in Soviet-Indian relations are associated with the name of Indira Gandhi. The signing of an historic treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation in August 1971 holds a special place. This is an outstanding example of political far-sightedness and wisdom which Indira Gandhi possessed in full measure.

Mutual understanding and proximity of our positions in foreign policy have always based on our mutual striving for peace. The international community had in the person of Indira Gandhi one of the most dedicated advocates of peace. Peoples' memory will preserve her passionate speeches against imperialism, dominations and aggression, nuclear madness and the arms race, her wrathful accusations of colonialism and racism.

Commitment to the ideas of equality of peoples and solidarity with freedom-fighters won Indira Gandhi exceptionally high prestige all over the world. Her initiatives in the diplomatic sphere and in the Non-aligned Movement are still operating in international politics.

The constructive activity of the group of six, at the source of which stood Indira Gandhi, is one of the examples.

It is largely thanks to her effort that a comprehensive complex of Soviet-Indian relations has been established and is functioning fruitfully, while regular personal contacts between the leaders of the USSR and India have become traditional. Each meeting gives a fresh impetus to the all-round interaction of the two powers, becomes a major international event.

Let us solemnly proclaim today in fond memory of Indira Gandhi: Let Soviet-Indian friendship, for which she had done so much, develop and strengthen for ever and ever. This will be yet another monument, not made by human hand, to Indira Gandhi, a great daughter of the great people.

Gandhi 3 July Luncheon Speech

PM061403 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 87 Second Edition p 2

[Speech by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi at 3 July Kremlin luncheon]

[Text] Esteemed General Secretary,

Mrs Gorbachev,

Esteemed Council of Ministers Chairman,

Ladies and gentlemen,

When our great national poet Rabindranath Tagore visited the Soviet Union for the first time in 1930 he wrote from Moscow to a friend: "So here I am in Russia. If I had not been here, my life's pilgrimage would have been incomplete."

We have this sense of fulfilling a wish whenever we revisit the Soviet Union. On this occasion, as ever, it is a pleasure for us to be here and meet with our Soviet friends once again.

Today we are opening an Indian festival in the Soviet Union, and all the colors and splendor of India will be revealed against the background of the majesty of your monuments and your people's joie de vivre. For a whole year you will be able to enjoy our songs and dances, our poetry and drama, our pictures and sculptures. In November the land of the Volga and the Yenisey will be the guest of the land of the Ganges and Kaveri when a USSR festival begins in India. These festivals will unite millions of Indians and millions of citizens of your country in a carnival of mutual recognition, mutual understanding, and mutual appreciation.

Our relations are based on the trust and love our peoples feel for one another. When my grandfather Jawaharlal Nehru visited the Soviet Union for the first time as prime minister of a free India, the warm reception your people gave him made a deep impression on the Indian people. Going far beyond the ordinary courtesies and formalities of a state visit, that visit to your country led to friendship between our peoples, which has been the core of our mutual relations for more than 3 decades now. Under Indira Gandhi the common nature of our interests was eloquently expressed in the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation which was signed nearly 16 years ago. The treaty is a very important factor of peace and stability in Asia and the world over. The treaty's significance has increased over the years, in conditions of an ever more complex international situation.

Just like the Great October Revolution, which was an epoch-making event marking a resolute and radical change in the organization of human society, India's gaining of independence was a decisive historical moment in the process which marked the end of the epoch of imperial rule. And just like our revolution, which was tied down for many years by defeated colonialist elements and their foreign myrmidons, the countries which have recently gained independence are being besieged by imperialism, operating under new labels. We did not win freedom to sell it to foreign interests. We did not gain independence to be subservient to others. Reliance on our own efforts is the guarantee of our freedom. We are enjoying our right to express our views on international problems freely, candidly and without diffidence. We gave in neither to the threats nor to the enticements of militarism. We are in favor of destroying the cruel and inhuman apartheid regime. We insist on the elimination of the last colonial bastion in Namibia. We demand an end to destablization efforts, subversive actions, and the illegal pressure on the "frontline states." We are giving refuge to the victims, we are bolstering the courage of the freedom-fighters, and we are giving effective support to liberation movements. India was given the great honor of chairing the "Africa" foundation. In our internal development we have demonstrated to the whole world that we can stand on our own two feet. We have not given in to threats. We have not yielded to temptation. We have upheld the principles of nonalignment.

Just as you rebuffed those who tried to sabotage the Great October Revolution, we repulsed the attempts by those who wanted to buy our independence. This struggle is continuing. Those forces which are trying to undermine the people's independence are always on the lookout for any opportunity to implement their base designs. We see them resorting to a variety of methods in various parts of the world. We note that they are displaying ever increasing activeness in our region, doing a great deal of damage to our security. We will remain vigilant in the struggle for peace and cooperation in our region and throughout the world.

The era of nuclear weapons arrived on the eve of our independence. Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru were among the first to advocate nuclear disarmament as the only sure way to prevent the destruction of our planet by our own hands as a result of an error or deliberately. At first only a few supported our call for nuclear disarmament and peaceful coexistence. We continued to display persistence. After the 1984 publication of the appeal by Indira Gandhi and her colleagues within the framework of the peace initiative by the "the six" and after the promulgation in January 1985 of the declaration adopted at the meeting of the six countries' leaders in Delhi, there was a heightened realization thoughout the world of the horrors of a nuclear catastrophe. Public opinion was mobilized even in states possessing nuclear weapons. For your part, you, Mr General Secretary, have in recent years come up with a number of bold and innovative proposals, including those which you put foward in Reykjavik and after Reykjavik, also just recently in connection with the question of eliminating intermediate-range nuclear forces in Europe. We welcome the negotiating process which was started in Stockholm. Not for a long time have the prospects of limiting and reducing nuclear armaments been as good as they are now. We are urging an immediate suspension of all nuclear weapon tests, which would contribute to contructive talks on the nuclear disarmament problem.

A few months ago we had the honor to receive you in India, Mr General Secretary. During your visit we put forward the far-reaching Delhi declaration. It contains the 10 fundamental principles which should define the new thinking necessary for the creation of a nonviolent world free from nuclear weapons. The Delhi declaration is suffused with the spirit of profound humanity which is characterisitic of our age-old traditions. It reflects our deep belief in the need to renounce violence. [paragraph continues]

It calls upon us to build the life of our societies on the principle of nonviolence. It reflects our profound dedication to the inviolability of states' independence, to democracy in the world community, and to peaceful coexistence on the basis of tolerance of different social and economic systems. We stated in the declaration that the balance of terror must give way to lasting international security. We urge that mutual understanding and trust take the place of terror and suspicion. Common efforts are needed for the benefit of people, of growth and development, for the further greatness of mankind as a whole. The Delhi declaration is an important new stage in the development of international relations.

If correctly used science and technology provide the key to economic development. A little over 200 years ago Indian technology was among the world' best. Colonialism made it lag behind. Independence gave an opportunity to catch up. We hav done a gret deal to that end, but much remains to be done. In order to achieve self-sufficiency in the technology sphere we must cooperate with others. On the heels of the recent visit to India by probably the most representative Soviet scientific delegation ever and our delegation's reply visit we have just signed a comprehensive long-term program of scientific-technical cooperation. It opens yet another sphere of multifacted collaboration between our two countries. Our cooperation has permitted an important contribuiton to be made to the cause of international stability and peace throughout the world. We rate highly the Soviet Union's contribution to the creation of our economy's key sectors. At the moment you are giving us friendly assistance in accelerating our technical revolution. We intend to make joint use of the enormous reserve of scientific and technical cadres that our two countries' possess.

You stood by us in our time of difficulty. We could rely on your assistance and cooperation in developing our economy and strengthening our muscles. Our friendship is a model of fruitful coexistence. Despite our different historical heritages and socioeconomic systems, Indian-Soviet relations are characterized by exchange of ideas and experience and mutual enrichment of our two countries' cultures. We are mutually enriching the lives of our two peoples and preserving and developing our two distinctive societies. We have been followng with great interest the dynamic changes which are taking place in the Soviet Union in the new spirit of restructuring, changes geared to harmoniously linking the full-fledged development of the human individual with the realities and demands of the modern world. There are common elements in our philosophies which we are expanding for the benefit of our two countries and for the good of the whole world.

Mr General Secretary, our talks reinforce the joint efforts we have been making for 3 decades. Our relations are unique, they are characterized by a coincidence of views and a common approach to such key issues as peace, development, and disarmament.

In conclusion R. Gandhi wished M.S. Gobachev and his wife health and happiness. He proposed a toast to the Soviet people's tireless efforts to achieve peace and to the constantly strengthening friendship between India and the Soviet Union.

Speaks at Festival Opening

LD031654 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1225 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Speech by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi at opening of Indian Festival in Moscow; Gandhi speaks in Hindi with passage by passage translation into Russian -- live]

[Text] Esteemed General Secretary Gorbachev,
Esteemed Madame Raisa Gorbachev,

Esteemed Soviet leaders, colleagues, and friends,

A tree is a symbol of life. It is nourished by the earth, and in return it bestows upon it its blossoms. In the words of the great poet Rabindranath Tagore, a tree symbolizes the tireless efforts of the earth to reach the sky. The opening of Utsala, the Festival of Indian in the Soviet Union, is being held today. This is a festival of the people. It is a gift of love and friendship; it is a bouquet of love and friendship, and it is an expression of our gratitude for your tireless support. It is an expression of our resolve to continue to strengthen and develop our friendship.

During the forthcoming 12 months the peoples of the Soviet Union will acquaint themselves with various aspects of our ancient culture. In all corners of the Soviet Union they will be introduced to the spirit of Indian folk and classical works. The opening of the Soviet festival will be held in Indian in November this year. We shall acquaint ourselves with your culture and cultural heritage. We shall acquaint ourselves with your art. Our friendship is inviolable, because the common principles and mutual understanding between our peoples are at its basis. Our mutual relations are unique. Our cooperation serves as an example for the whole world.

Just as the roots of this tree grow deeper, so may the roots of our friendship grow deeper; and just as this tree blossoms, so may our friendshp blossom. Thank you for your attention. [applause]

Gorbachev Addresses Festival

LD031341 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 3 TASS -- Follows the full text of Mikhail Gorbachev's speech at the opening of the festival of India in the USSR in the Kremlin's cathedral square:

Esteemed Mr Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi,
Esteemed Indian guests,
Dear Muscovites.

We are opening today another remarkable page in the chronicle of Soviet-Indian friendship, the national festival of India in the USSR.

On behalf of the Soviet leadership and our people I wholeheartedly welcome the delegates from friendly India, all participants in the signal and a colourful event.

This festival is more than a tribute of respect to one of the most ancient civilizations on earth. This is another manifestation of the special character of Soviet-Indian relations. It is also symbolic that its opening ceremony is taking place in the Moscow Kremlin, a place sacred for our people. The feelings of the link of times is especially keen here. The Great Lenin lived and worked here.

Relations between states need the living breath of mutual spiritual enrichment with people's wisdom in order to grow and strengthen.

The festival will again demonstrate the profound and sincere mutual interest of our peoples, a factor of international significance.

Mr Ghandi, you and I solemnly stated in the Delhi declaration that human life must be recognised as supreme. It is only man's creative genius that makes progress and development possible. For that, the human race needs peace, cooperation and confidence. Universal and equal for all security is required. [sentence as received]

The Soviet Union and India are united by commitment to the lofty ideals of struggle against the threat of war and all forms of inequality.

The festival of India in the USSR and the festival of the USSR in India to open in November are timed to mark major dates -- the 40th Anniversary of India's independence and the 70th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. I'm convinced that both festivals will be worthy of these events in world history and meet their noble, humanistic purpose.

I wish all participants in the festival successes, good health, realization of hopes for a peaceful future.

Good luck, festival.

Officials Attend Reception

LD050858 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 4 Jul 87

[Text] The Soviet organizational committee for the holding of the Soviet-Indian festivals held a reception on 4 July in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses in honor of the participants in the Festival of India in the USSR. Attending the reception were representatives of party, local soviet and public organizations, cultural and scientific figures, and envoys from friendly India.

That same day Narasimha Rao, chairman of the Indian festival organizational committee and minister of human resources, health, and family welfare, held a reception on the occasion of the start of the Festival of India in the USSR. The new Delhi restaurant was chosen as the location, a joint Soviet-Indian enterprise, where a short ceremony to open it was held. Present at the reception were Comrades Talyzin, Biryukova, Dobrynin, and other officials.

Indian Embassy Dinner

LD040112 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Jul 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] At the Indian Embassy in the USSR, Rajiv Gandhi and his wife gave a dinner in honor of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and his wife, attended by Comrades Ryzhkov, Shevardnadze, and Dobyrnin. During the dinner, which passed off in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the Indian and Soviet leaders exchanged brief welcoming speeches.

Biryukova Attends Art Exhibit

LD041909 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 Jul 87

[Text] An exhibition of Indian classical art has opened in the rooms of the all-union museum association, the State Tretyakovskiy Gallery. Indian classical art was also broadly represented in the program of a festive concert which took place in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. It was a great success. Present at the concert were: Comrade Biryukova, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; the chairman of the Soviet organizing committee, Comrade Zakharov, USSR minister of culture; other officials; and guests from India.

DOBRYNIN HOLDS MEETING WITH INDIAN SCIENTISTS

PM010851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting With Delegation"]

[Text] On 27 June A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting with a delegation of Indian scientists headed by Professor C.N.R. Rao, chairman of the Consultative Council on Science under the Indian prime minister. The delegation was in the Soviet Union in connection with the joint elaboration with Soviet scientists of a comprehensive long-term program of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and India, which it is planned to sign during the upcoming official friendly visit of Indian Prime Minister R. Gandhi to the USSR.

The CPSU Central Committee secretary conveyed greetings and best wishes to the Indian scientists from M.S. Gorbachev.

The meeting participants pointed out that the completion of the program's elaboration is an important new step in realizing the accords reached between the top leaders of the USSR and India in Delhi in November 1986.

It was emphasized that the rich traditions and high standards of the scientific schools of the USSR and India in the fundamental and applied sciences create a good basis for fruitful cooperation between Soviet and Indian scientists, which is of an equitable nature, meets both countries' interests, and serves the cause of scientific and technical progress.

A.F. Dobrynin spoke of the results of the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum, pointing out that the radical restructuring of the management of the Soviet economy will promote the further deepening and development of Soviet-Indian scientific ties.

Participating in the meeting, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, were G.I. Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; B.L. Tolstykh, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; V.A. Grigoryev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department; prominent Soviet scientists, and also T.N. Kaul, Indian ambassador to the USSR.

TASS REPORTS DRA BUS BOMB EXPLOSION IN KABUL

LD011623 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1518 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Kabul, 1 July (TASS) -- One person died and nine received serious injuries when a mine, placed by counterrevolutionaries in a bus belonging to a DRA Ministry of Education printing house, exploded. The BAKHTAR news agency reported the explosion occurred today at 0800 in a central area of the Afghan capital, when manual and office workers were on their way to work.

Kabul residents were angered and indignant to hear of the extremists' latest barbaric crime. They roundly condemned the counterrevolutionary attempts to wreck the national reconciliation process, which is supported by the vast majority of Afghans.

YELTSIN RECEIVES KABUL PARTY DELEGATION

PM031218 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 87 p 1

[TASS report: "Conversation Held"]

[Text] On 19 June B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, met with a delegation from Afghanistan's provinces led by A.Z. Razmjo, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Kabul PDPA Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Kabul PDPA City Committee.

The visitors were told about the work being done in Moscow to fulfill the 27th CPSU Congress and the 26th Gorkom Conference decisions and about Muscovites' efforts aimed at renewing all spheres of the city's life.

A.Z. Razmjo reported on the process of national reconciliation in Afghanistan.

Questions of further deepening comprehensive friendly ties between Moscow and Kabul were discussed.

H. Mangal, DRA ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION VISITS ALGERIA -- The Soviet delegation led by Mukashev, deputy chairman of the USSR Soviet Presidium, which arrived in Algeria to take part in the festivities marking the 25th anniversary of Algeria's independence, visited the Heroes of the Algerian Revolution Monument and laid a wreath. Members of the delegation observed a minute's silence in honor of the memory of Algerian patriots who sacrificed their lives for Algeria's freedom and independence, whose numbers reached 1.5 million. The ceremony was attended by senior Algerian officials. [Text] [Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 3 Jul 87 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FRG PRESIDENT'S VISIT

IZVESTIYA Reports Arrival

PM071041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jul 87 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Official Visit"]

[Excerpt] FRG Federal President Richard von Weizsaecker arrived in Moscow 6 July on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

R. von Weizsaecker and his wife were met as they left the plane at the Vnukovo Airport by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister.

Taking part in the meeting were R.-B.I. Songayla, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; B.I. Aristov, A.N. Volkov, and N.A. Panichev, USSR ministers; A.N. Aksenov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; S.A. Losev, director general of TASS, A.G. Kovalev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; V.T. Saykin, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; Yu.A. Kvitsinskiy, USSR ambassador to the FRG, and other officials. [passage omitted]

Meets, Speaks with Gromyko

LD062052 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 6 Jul

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin today Richard von Weizsaecker, federal president of the FRG, who arrived in the USSR on an offical visit. Taking part in the meeting and conversation were Comrade Shevardnadze and FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Welcoming the FRG President, Andrey Gromyko stressed that his visit to the Soviet Union is of particular political signficance in current conditions. The hope was expressed that the meetings and conversations in Moscow would help to put Soviet-West German relations back on the road to stability and consistent development and elevate long-term relations to a new level.

An exchange of opinions on key questions of the international situation took place. Both sides hold the view that there is no more important task for states at the present time than the elimination of the threat of a nuclear war and the conclusion of agreements with this in mind.

Also a subject of the exchange of opinions were questions of bilateral cooperation. Both sides noted that an improvement in relations between the USSR and the FRG also meets the interests of European people. Taking into account their place and role in modern international relations, the Soviet Union and FRG -- if they act jointly and in parallel - could make a considerable contribution to a common European home, thus guaranteeing a peaceful future for present and future generations.

The sides stated that they have great and unused opportunities in the sphere of economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation.

Both sides expressed themselves in favor of a strict observance of the provisions of the Moscow Treaty of 1970 and the pledges they undertook according to this treaty. The Moscow Treaty is of fundamental significance not only for relations between the USSR and the FRG but also for the whole of Europe and for peaceful cooperation between the European states.

Richard von Weizsaecker stressed that, as federal president, he considers the development of good relations with the USSR one of the most important foreign policy tasks of his country. In the FRG the changes taking place in the Soviet Union are being followed with interest, and we hope that these changes, which are occurring and will continue to occur as a result of restructuring, will give added stimulus to the broadening of relations between the two countries. Both sides have agreed that East-West relations and contacts can and should be formed only on the basis of peaceful cooperation and a broadening of mutual understanding.

Speaks at Dinner

PM071034 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report on FRG President R. von Weizsaecker's speech at 6 July Kremlin dinner, under general heading "Improving Mutual Understanding and Trust": "R. von Weizsaecker's Speech"]

[Text] The president expressed cordial thanks for the invitation to visit the Soviet Union. He said that his visit is a manifestation of the positive development of relations between our two countries. The FRG firmly intends actively to expand mutual relations with the USSR in the interests of both sides. The basis for this, as before, is the Moscow Treaty, to the elaboration of which you, Mr Chairman [Gromyko], made a substantial contribution. A favorable time has set in. Now it is important to take advantage of it, acting with a sense of historical responsibility and in the interests of people in Europe. This task is the pivot of our policy.

Over a long period of European development, often characterized by destruction and restoration, Russians and Germans have also had a stormy history of mutual relations. Along with conflicts, again and again fruitful spiritual and material cooperation developed, in which both peoples always participated wholeheartedly.

The painful memories of the horrors of the last war make us still more acutely aware of our responsibility for constructive and peaceful neighborly relations. We recall with grief the incredible sacrifices and tragic sufferings inflicted on the peoples of the Soviet Union during the war that Hitler brought to your country. I say this from my own experience as a man who went through the entire war, and the associated grief, as a soldier. In the end we Germans felt bitterly for ourselves how injustice and violence turn against one's own people, felt for ourselves what death, destruction, and exile mean.

Nobody has forgotten the bitter experience of the war, with its terrible excesses. But our memories should not torment us, they should help us. Only he who denies the past is threatened with the terrible danger of its repetition.

Today it is incumbent on us to do everything, really everything, in our power and that our intelligence instructs us to do in order to preclude the possibility of violence and war in the future and create a lasting peace in Europe. We sincerely seek good-neighborliness with the peoples of the Soviet Union.

We are going through a period of historic significance in East-West relations. The possibility of concluding far-reaching agreements is taking on very concrete forms. Here it is very important to take the decisions of the present day in light of the long-term prospects for the future. How do we see East-West relations in the year 2000? What all-European concepts do we have for the transition to the next century? What common tasks face us in tomorrow's world? What contribution can our two countries make? The clearer our ideas about tomorrow, the more confidently we will choose the correct path today.

In the sphere of disarmament and arms control, decisions of great significance have to be adopted. The starting point for these is recognition of the fact that military superiority has lost its meaning in the era of today's arms systems. The undoubted capability for mutual destruction excludes the possibility of securing victory in war. A radical and balanced arms reduction, including deep reductions in the sphere of conventional arms, is the imperative of the time.

Security includes the lessening of existing threats. Importance is attached to a balanced defense potential without an attack capability, the exclusion of the possibility of unexpected actions, a more solid awareness of interdependence on security questions, and a greater readiness to resolve questions through cooperation, including in space. In this spirit the FRG, as a steadfast and reliable member of the Atlantic alliance, will continue to use that membership in order to promote the cause of disarmament.

However, East-West relations should not be determined solely by security considerations, as has often been seen since World War II. Although it is impossible to renounce the concept of deterrence in preventing war, all the same, the language of intimidation should not remain the most comprehensible language of East-West intercourse.

Confidence measures have great significance in the disarmament sphere. But confidence cannot grow solely in the sphere of security. Confidence must develop step by step. Peace cannot be achieved through disarmament alone, and the path to further disarmament lies through peaceful cooperation in all spheres.

We want to systematically extend this cooperation with you. We want this in bilateral relations as the FRG, but also as one of the leading partners in the European Community, which will continue to develop step by step and will acquire growing significance in East-West cooperation.

We are following with keen attention the restructuring policy which has begun in your country. We are convinced that the success of the new way of thinking will not only be beneficial to your own people, but will also serve the cause of peaceful good-neighborliness.

In economic cooperation, we want to use the existing instruments and develop new ones. The FRG is prepared to conclude an agreement on encouraging capital investments. The FRG-USSR mixed economic commission is working on new ideas, including the creation of joint enterpries.

We attach decisive significance to international exchange in the sphere of education. In the intercourse between our countries, everything that is already operating today in the theoretical scientific disciplines must be extended to the practical spheres of the applied sciences and technology, management, the calculation of expenditure, the shaping of output, marketing, and vocational education.

Together with the agreement on scientific and technical cooperation, during my visit specialized agreements in the sphere of agriculture, health care, and atomic energy will also now come into force. We also want to cooperate in the sphere of environmental conservation.

Differences in systems and ways of thinking cannot be overcome all at once. And no country in the world can replace a necessary reform of internal structures with foreign economic cooperation. But one can provide decisive support for the other. We are convinced that the growing interdependence will serve not only as a boost for your national economy and ours, but also as a stabilizer of the international system.

The aim must be not to increase might, but to achieve coexistence, which gives us the capacity to resolve conflicts by political means without either side laying claim to the exclusive possession of the truth in the highest instance.

The order of the day for our world is not crusades, not a decisive apocalyptic battle between good and evil, but an increasing number of problems whose resolution is beyond the powers of either East or West in isolation: galloping population growth and hunger in the world, the continuing destruction of nature, which no borders between states or systems can stop, energy supplies, drug addiction and epidemics, and the ethical control of rapid scientific and technical progress. Future generations will judge us by whether we recognized this challenge in time and took it up jointly.

It would be expedient for all sides to lessen international tension and display restraint in foreign policy, above all in those regions where interventions have hitherto taken place: Central America, Africa, and the Near East. In this connection we would welcome it if the possibility which you have declared of finding a speedy and convincing solution for Afghanistan, accompanied by a full withdrawal of troops from there, were to culminate in success.

As we approach the next millenium we should stop thinking in terms of blocs and the borders between them. It is more important to recognize more clearly Europe's common ground, turning it into political capital. Politically Europe is divided, but spiritually it is not divided and is indivisible. All the peoples, from the Atlantic to the Urals, have made their own unique contribution to this, enriching the Europeans in general. We are linked by a common history, unity in the diversity of national cultures, and the indivisibility of our fates and our future in this crowded region.

We welcome the Soviet leadership's initiative on entering into frank [otkrovennyy] dialogue with the West on the subject of human rights with a view to better mutual understanding and the implementation of a new policy with regard to dissenters.

Mr Chairman, the more frank [otkrovennyy] and honest our discussions, the more fruitfully our mutual relations will develop. Mentioning unpleasant realities does not always please, but after all, they will not disappear from the face of the earth if they are denied. In this connection the president repeated the FRG's well-known positions on the question of the so-called fate of the nation.

Culture, R. von Weizsaecker went on, is of exceptionally great significance for good-neighborliness and peace. We seek to expand cultural exchange in all spheres. It is important to develop new concepts for the exchange of scientists, students, and practical workers. The setting up of cultural institutes in the two countries could form the necessary basis for exchanges in the long term.

Mr Chairman, I think we should develop a European cultural consciousness appropriate to our political goals. This could form the spiritual basis for joint actions. It is possible to conceive of European culture without the great Russian literature, without your people's love of reading, without your music, your representational art, without the theater, dance, and cinema of the Soviet Union. This year it is 150 years since the death of Aleksandr Pushkin. He is highly honored in our country as the personification of the Russian spirit. Thomas Mann, who considered Russian literature the most human of all, called Pushkin "a Slavonic Latin with a truly popular and European nature, like Goethe or Mozart."

But I attach decisive significance not to the export of one's own culture, but to an understanding of how another people feel about their own culture. If we understand and learn how to respect that neighbor in a more profound sense. One who has understood another's culture stops seeing him as an enemy.

Mr Chairman, our social and political systems pursue different ideals. We belong to different alliances. But we live in one and the same increasingly interconnected world. If we retain the ability to identify the historical scale of events, if we are capable of looking into a more distant future, then we will sense that the significance of what divides us will lessen, and the significance of what we can only tackle together will constantly increase. Therefore it is important to strive for peaceful and active coexistence and cooperation instead of enmity and indifference. Good relations between the FRG and the USSR are possible, and they are of vital significance for Europe, and not only Europe. This imposes a great responsibility on us. I accepted your invitation in the hope that this visit would be a link in a chain of meetings leading us toward friendship with the peoples of the Soviet Union.

The speeches of A.A. Gromyko and R. von Weizsaecker were heard with attention and greeted with applause.

The dinner took place in a friendly atmosphere.

DPA Cites PRAVDA Omissions

LD070842 Hamburg DPA in German 0712 GMT 7 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jul (DPA) -- The Soviet party newspaper PRAVDA has today published the speech by Federal President Richard von Weizsaecker with considerable cuts in important passages. Contrary to the usual practice when publishing speeches by foreign politicians the paper did not point out the omissions from the text.

Richard von Weizsaecker's statements on the matter of Soviet Germans were not published by the paper. The federal president had said that it would be a sign of the desire for understanding on the part of the Soviet Government if it would "lend an ear to humanitarian concern" about the emigration of Soviet citizens of German origin.

Von Weizsaecker's extensive remarks on the unity of the German nation which has to be fulfilled through the freedom of its people, was summarized by PRAVDA in this sentence: "In this context the president repeated the well known positions of the FRG on the issue of the so-called fate of the nation."

A quote from the young Karl Marx that "no man fights against freedom; at most he fights against another man's freedom," was also omitted as was the recommendation by Immanuel Kant, quoted by Weizsaecker, that the "right to visit" is the highest expression of the peoples' will for peace.

The federal president also stated that joint Soviet-German enterprises were capable of export performance if they first have the chance to test their competitiveness on the domestic market. The paper also did not print this passage, which is a point of difference between East and West.

Von Weizsaecker's demand for the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan did not fall victim to the censor.

DPA Carries Text of Speech

LD061318 Hamburg DPA in German 0821 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow/Bonn 6 Jul (DPA) -- In his speech at the start of his state visit to the USSR Federal President Richard von Weizsaecker said in the Kremlin this evening:

"Mr Chairman, esteemed Mrs Gromyko, ladies and gentlemen!

I cordially thank you for your invitation to the USSR on my own behalf and on behalf of my wife, Vice Chancellor Foreign Minister Genscher and his wife, and on behalf of all the ladies and gentlemen who have accompanied me.

Your friendly words of welcome have given us the feeling that we are your welcome guests.

You said that my visit is an expression of the positive development of relations between our two countries. I share this assessment. We have the firm intention of actively expanding our relations with you to our mutual interest. The Moscow Treaty, in which you Mr Chairman were crucially involved, remains the basis for this. The time is favorable so it is all the more important to make use of it out of historic responsibility and in the service of the peoples in Europe. This forms the center of our policy.

In the long development of Europe, often characterized by destruction and reconstruction, Russians and Germans alike have had an eventful history. In addition to conflicts fruitful intellectual and material cooperation have developed again and again. Both countries have always been keenly involved with this.

Our responsibility for constructive peaceful neighborliness has been made more keen by the painful memory of the disastrous last war. We sadly remember the unspeakable losses and the moving sufferings which the peoples of the USSR had to endure in the war carried by Hitler into your country.

I am saying this from my own experience as one who as a soldier lived through the whole of the war and its misery. In the end we Germans had to learn the bitter experience of how injustice and force backfire on one's own people; we learned the meaning of death, destruction, and expulsion from one's native homeland. The grave experiences of war with its cruel excesses remain unforgotten on both sides. However, the memory should not torment but help us. Only he who denies the past is in the frightful danger of repeating it.

Our duty is to do everything, truly everything in our power which is dictated by reason to exclude force and war in the future and to create lasting peace in Europe. Our desire for good-neighborliness with the peoples of the USSR comes from a sincere heart. We are in a phase of historic importance between East and West; far-reaching agreements are tangibly near. It is very important to make present decisions in the light of long-term prospects for the future. How do we visualize relations between East and West in the year 2000? What kind of conceptions do we have for the whole of Europe at the turn of the century? What tasks present themselves for us together in the world today? What contributions can our two countries make?

The clearer our picture of tomorrow, the more certain shall we find the right way today. Decisions of great moment face us for disarmament and arms control. The starting position is the awareness that in the era of today's arms systems military superiority has become absurd. The ability which ensures mutual destruction excludes the possibility of winning wars. The radical and balanced reduction of armaments deep into the conventional area is the precept of the moment.

Security remains essential for each side. A wise Russian proverb reminds us that "nobody wants to be the chicken pecked by the crow down to its last feather." However, once security is guaranteed by everybody conceding it sincerely to everybody, then most issues will become solvable.

It is part of security to reduce existing threats. Balanced defense without offensive capability, the exclusion of the ability to mount surprise attacks, the growing insight into the interdependence of security, and increasing willingness for cooperative solutions -- including in space -- are important. It is in this spirit that the FRG will, as before, use its firm and reliable membership within the Atlantic Alliance to promote disarmament.

However, East-West relations must not, as has been the case again and again since the end of World War II be solely dominated by security considerations. Even if deterrence cannot be abandoned in order to prevent war, deterrence must not remain the language in which East and West understand each other best.

Confidence-building measures are very important in disarmament. However, confidence cannot flourish in the security sphere alone. Furthermore, after decades of distrust, confidence cannot simply be prescribed; it has to be developed step by step. Disarmament alone cannot lead to peace but peaceful cooperation in all areas will smooth the further path toward disarmament.

It is our desire to develop this cooperation with you regularly. We intend to do this in bilateral relations as the FRG, but also as one of the leading partners in the EC which is developing steadily and which will be of growing significance for East-West cooperation.

We are following the policy of reconstruction which you have launched with close attention. We are convinced that success in this new thinking will serve not only your own people but also peaceful neighborliness. We intend to use the existing instruments for economic cooperation as well as developing new ones.

The FRG is prepared to conclude an investment promotion agreement. The joint German-Soviet economic commission is working out new ideas including joint ventures. Such enterprises will be capable of joint export performances in third markets above all if they have previously had the chance to test their competitiveness in the domestic market. Price mechanism and monetary policy, finance and credit systems will have to be used primarily to create preconditions for the opportunities of cooperation.

We attach great import to the international exchange in the training sphere. What is already functioning today in the theoretical disciplines of science must be transferred between our two countries to the practical areas of applied science and technology, management, cost accounting, product design, marketing, and vocational training.

With the framework agreement on scientific-technological cooperation the departmental agreements in the agriculture, public health, and nuclear sphere will come into force during my visit. We also intend to cooperate on environmental matters. Differing systems and ideologies will not converge from one day to the next. Furthermore no country in the world can replace its own structural reforms at home through cooperation abroad. However, the one can promote the other substantially. We are prepared and resolved for such cooperation.

We are convinced that growing interdependencies will stimulate not only both our national economies but that they will also stabilize the international system. The greater your preparedness for international involvement the greater will be our Western scope for cooperation.

The goal must not be power but coexistence which enables us to work out conflicts politically without either side laying claim to the truth as the final resort.

On the world agenda are no crusades, no apocolyptic final struggle between good and evil, but a growing number of problems which neither the East nor West can solve alone: the population explosion and hunger in the world; the progressive destruction of nature which stops at no state or political border; energy resources; drug dependency and epidemics; and the ethical mastering of the rapid scientific-technological progress. The coming generations will judge us by whether we have recognized these challenges in time and taken them up jointly.

If we want to create our internal reforms and carry out mankind's common tasks then all sides will do well to lessen international areas of tension and to exercise international restraint, above all in the current regions of intervention in Central America, Africa, and the Middle East. In this connection we would welcome the success of your announcement that a convincing solution with complete troop withdrawal can be found for Afghanistan soon.

While approaching the next millenium we should get away from thinking in terms of blocs and bloc borders. It is more important to recognize clearly the unity of Europe and to translate this into political capital. Europe is divided politically but it is undivided and indivisible in spirit. All the people, from the Atlantic to the Urals have to make their unmistakable contribution which will enrich all Europeans. What unites us is a common history, unity in the diversity of national cultures, and an indivisible future fate in a confined space.

We are all indebted to the European enlightenment with its confidence in reason and its noble respect for the dignity of man in freedom and peace. The young Karl Marx was likewise touched by this spirit. "No person," he wrote, "fights freedom; at most he fights the freedom of the other." However, freedom is the freedom of the dissident.

Another great European, the philosopher Immanuel Kant from Koenigsberg, wrote that peace would have to be constantly renewed. As if Kant had done preliminary work for the Helsinki Final Act he recommended to the peoples the reciprocal "right to visit" as the highest expression of peaceful intentions.

We welcome the Soviet leadership's initiative to start an open dialogue with the West on human rights with the objective of better mutual understanding and of practising a new policy toward dissidents.

We are grateful for every step which makes it possible and easier for the Soviet citizens of German nationality as well as the other nationalities in your country to cultivate their language and culture and to live according to their own beliefs. We hope that your government as has happened recently will pay increasing attention to humanitarian concerns on the issue of exist visas for those wanting to join their families in the FRG. Our public opinion would pay particularly attention to this as a sign of the will for understanding. Once the family is together the soul too will have found its place, a proverb says.

Our relations, Mr. Chairman, will become all the more fruitful, the more openly and honestly we talk to one another. It is not always welcome to recall uncomfortable realities but they do not disappear from the earth by denying them.

The German people, like other people have kept alive the feeling of their historic roots. They do not despise [missachten] them. They are well aware of how the division of Europe, Germany, and Berlin came about. However, the Germans who live separately in East and West today have not stopped, and will never stop, feeling one nation. In this we are not opposing anybody. On the contrary, it is the very division and the effect on the peoples which make us stand in particular need of peace. The better the climate in the whole of Europe, the better for us Germans. It is in this spirit that we are committed to detente between the two German states as a matter of priority. What unites us Germans in East and West is a community not only of responsibility but also of human feeling.

We shall not violate existing borders. The objective is to remove their dividing and inhuman nature. Humanity and self-control which respect the striving of all countries for secure borders and stable political conditions in Europe--which is as legitimate--are at stake here. The unity of the nation shall and must be fufilled within the freedom of its people. Culture is particularly important for neighborliness and peace.

We intend to expand cultural exchanges in all areas. New concepts must be developed for the exchange of scientists, students, and trainees. Setting up cultural institutes in both countries could provide the necessary foundation for long-term exchanges.

I believe, Mr Chairman, that it is worthwhile to develop a European cultural awareness commensurate with our political objectives. It could become the spiritual foundation for joint action. European culture without the great Russian literature and your country's love of reading is as unthinkable as without your music and visual arts; without the theater, dance, and film from the USSR.

This year sees the 150th anniversary of the death of Alexander Pushkin. We respect him highly as a manifestation of the Russian intellect. Thomas Mann, who referred to Russian literature as the most human, referred to Pushkin as the "Slav Latinist who was as genuine in his national sentiment and European as Goethe and Mozart."

However, I consider it crucial not to export one's own culture but to get to know the way in which another country deals with its culture. Once we understand the importance which culture has for our neighbor we learn to understand and respect him in the deepest possible sense. We learn what we also need for social and political coexistence, namely to let differences count; not to live indifferently side by side but to show genuine concern and thus gain respect. While encountering the "uncorrupted central territory of his nature," as Aitmatov calls it, we recognize the human relationship with our neighbor. By learning to see the other one in this way we meet ourselves. He who understands the culture of the other stops seeing him as the enemy.

Mr Chairman, our social and political systems follow different systems. We belong to different alliances. However, we do live in the same world which grows closer and closer together. If we preserve the ability to view the historic dimensions, if we are able to look into the future, then we feel that that which divides us will decline in importance and that which we can only tackle jointly will steadily gain in importance.

Therefore the objective is to live together and cooperate not in enmity and indifference but peacefully and actively. Good German-Soviet relations are possible and of central importantance to Europe and beyond.

This places a great responsibility on us. I have accepted your invitation in the hope that this visit may be a link in the chain of meetings which will lead us to friendship with the peoples of the USSR.

Mr Chairman, I raise my glass to your personal well-being and the well-being of Mrs Gromyko and to a happy and peaceful future of our peoples."

Assesses First Talks

DW062104 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2030 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Statement by Federal President Richard von Weizsaecker in Moscow on 6 July on the "Tagesthemen" program -- recorded]

[Text] During the talks both sides wanted to express that this visit serves the serious intentions of the two countries to intensify their relations and that this visit will be followed by further visits, contacts, agreements, and fields of cooperation. I have invited Gromyko as head of state to visit the FRG.

Goals of Visit Discussed

LD031201 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1045 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow, 3 Jul (TASS) -- Disarmament problems will occupy an important place during the talks between FRG Federal President Richard von Weizsaecker and Soviet leaders, it was stated at a briefing held here today by Konstantin Mikhaylov, deputy chief of the directorate for Problems of Arms Limitation and Disarmament of the USSR Foreign Ministry. The talks will touch on questions which are holding up progress toward achieving disarmament in Europe.

The U.S. Administration is trying to present the state of affairs at the Geneva talks in a rosy light. But of late, many difficulties, linkages and conditions have arisen there which are holding up the conduct of the talks. It is a matter of the Pershing-1A missiles in particular.

Attention was called at the briefing to the unfriendly campaign in the FRG which has been undertaken on the eve of the federal president's visit to the USSR. In connection with this the recent meeting of the "Association of Russian Germans" was pointed out; official representatives of the government took part in this and spoke "in defense of the rights" of Soviet citizens of German nationality.

Soviet citizens of German nationality who were present at the briefing noted in their statements that they enjoy all the rights granted to Soviet people and are full citizens of the Land of the Soviets.

A rebuttal was given to the assertion that about 60-65,000 USSR citizens of German nationality had expressed the wish to leave for the FRG. These figures, the USSR Foreign Ministry representative stressed are inflated 10-15-fold. Since the start of the year, slightly over 5,000 requests to leave for the FRG had been submitted. All matters are considered in a humanitarian spirit. Since the start of this year about 4,300 people left the USSR for the FRG.

Objectives Noted in Interview

PM061725 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 4 Jul 87 p 3

[G. Gavrilkin dispatch: "In Order To Strengthen Trust"]

[Text] Bonn -- FRG Federal President Richard von Weizsaecker spoke to Soviet journalists accredited in West Germany on the eve of his official visit to the Soviet Union, which will take place 6 through 11 July this year.

What the president expects from his trip, what his plans are during his stay, and his viewpoint on various problems of bilateral and multilateral relations -- these and other questions were at the center of the journalists' attention.

It should be pointed out that among the president's party traveling to the USSR there are not only political figures, including H.-D. Genscher, FRG foreign minister, but also well known "captains" of the West German economy such as Otto Wolff Von Amerongen, president of the Association of FRG Chambers of Commerce and Industry and chairman of the Eastern Committee of German Industry, and F.-W. Christians, co-chairman of the Deutsche Bank board. Among the party will be representatives of science, culture, and public organizations.

"Our goal in the course of meetings with Soviet leaders will be to sound out what the FRG and the USSR can and must do jointly in the long term," the president noted. "This is my fourth visit to the Soviet Union. The previous ones were not associated with such great expectations as the present one. I think that the improvement of relations between our countries is my state's central task. During the visit I will try to discover and understand in more detail how the Soviet Union's leadership rates their status."

What are the prospects for the development of relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG?

In response to this question the federal president stressed that the associates them with the development of the situation in Europe on the whole. From the president's viewpoint, the EEC is an important part but not all of Europe, which stretches from the Atlantic to the Urals. The peoples of the continent are increasingly coming to understand their growing interdependence on each other and the necessity for further joint actions to resolve common tasks. The European countries' responsible political figures must also make their contribution to realizing them.

Referring to the restructuring now under way in the USSR in economic, political, and public life, the president emphasized that it is of great significance for the FRG also. It sees real chances therein for deepening cooperation, above all in the economic sphere. Of course, in itself the implementation of domestic reforms cannot take the place of the development of foreign links, but the two are interlinked.

Dwellihg on disarmament problems, Weizsaecker expressed the thought that the reduction and elimination of individual types of weapons will only be worth while when a radical and balanced reduction of the already high kevel of existing arms potentials, including conventional arms, also becomes a real prospect. This does not signify in his opinion that secuirty questions will lose their significance. To strengthen peace it is necessary to understand and take into consideration the security interests of the other side. The interdependence of these interests, beyond any doubt, has grown considerably in the second half of the 20th century. In Weizsaecker's opinion, the removal in practice by the end of this century of the opposing blocs' offensive potential and a reduction in the danger of surprise attack is an especially important task.

The West German head of state stated that the FRG does not possess nuclear weapons and therefore there is no point in discussing this problem with it. Furthermore, in his words, West Germany is the only country which has refused to possess nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons. At the same time Weizsaecker advocated further strengthening the FRG's defense and expanding its military cooperation with France.

'Opportunities' Affirmed

PM061245 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 87 First Edition p 5

[TASS correspondent G. Kulbitskiy dispatch, specially written for PRAVDA: "In the Interests of Cooperation"]

[Text] Bonn -- The official visit by the West German head of state to the Soviet Union begins 6 July. On the eve of the visit, FRG President R. von Weizsaecker met a group of Soviet journalists. A number of topical international problems and questions of bilateral relations were touched upon in the course of the conversation.

The extensive program of our visit, R. von Weizsaecker said, will center around talks with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other Soviet leaders. I am also looking forward to the forthcoming meetings and converstaions with Soviet economic scientists, cultural and church figures, and students. The purpose of our visit is primarily to discuss the situation in the world and in Europe and the long-term relations between our countries. The more confidently we look into the future and the more clearly we perceive the historical perspectives, the better we will be able to make decisions on current questions.

This is why questions of security, disarmament, and cooperation will be discussed in a most detailed fashion in the course of the visit. We, the West German head of state said, are face to face with a real opportunity to achieve far-reaching accords on disarmament. Having declared that the FRG, being a member of the North Atlantic alliance, intends to make its contribution to the achievement of these accords, the president nevertheless refrained from stating his viewpoint regarding the stance of the FRG Government, which is striving to retain Pershing-1A operational and tactical missiles with U.S. nuclear warheads at its disposal in the event of a "zero option" on medium-range and operational and tactical missiles.

Asked about his assessment of the results of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session, the president replied: These results are highly significant for the FRG. After all, they not only concern domestic restructuring for the purpose of boosting the Soviet economy's efficiency, but also considerably increase the USSR's opportunities for cooperation with other countries, especially in the economic sphere. Reforms and cooperation are interconnected. This is precisely why the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session generated great interest in the FRG.

The forthcoming official visit to the USSR by FRG President R. von Weizsaecker was the main topic on the banks of the Rhine in the last few days. The second West German television channel ZDF announced plans to report directly from the Soviet capital. News of the FRG president's visit has already been assigned a major slot in the planning of forthcoming news programs not only by ZDF but also by the other leading channel, ARD.

H.-J. Vogel, chairman of the main opposition party, the Social Democratic Party of Germany, assessed the visit by the West German head of state as particularly important in light of the present state of relations between the FRG and the USSR and of the changes taking place in the Soviet Union. This visit, he emphasized in a statement released in Bonn, offers an opportunity to eliminate negative elements in bilateral relations and make a contribution toward the development of cooperation between states with different social systems.

E. Weber, deputy chairman of the German Communist Party, issued a statement on the eve of the visit which notes that the visit is taking place at a time when real chances exist to considerably improve the political climate in the world by taking steps along the path of genuine arms reduction. At the same time, mass attempts are being made by extreme right-wing West German circles to cling onto the policy of confrontation in the spirit of the "cold war" and to hinder disarmament. One cannot fail to hear the voices of politicians from the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union ranks, who are incapable of understanding the persistent need for new thinking in the nuclear age and advocate the retention of Pershing-1A missiles with U.S. nuclear warheads in the FRG.

It would be desirable, E. Weber points out, to reflect the desire of the overwhelming majority of West Germans that, under contemporary conditions when a military conflict between East and West could jeopardize the existence of human civilization, the FRG president's visit to the USSR be marked by clear signals in the direction of international cooperation, the direction of strengthening peace all over the world.

FRG PAPER REPORTS RUST'S IMMINENT RELEASE

DW051136 BILD AM SONNTAG in German 5 Jul 87 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Kremlin Pilot Mathias Rust Free Tommorrow?"]

[Text] BILD AM SONNTAG learned in Moscow yesterday that Kremlin pilot Mathias Rust will probably be released tomorrow. A close aide of the Kremlin leadership said: "There have been rumors in recent days that Rust will be tried in Moscow. That is total nonsense. I am confident that he will be released on Monday as a friendly gesture in view of Federal President Von Weizsaecker's visit."

Spokesman Denies 'Rumors'

LD061453 Hamburg DPA in German 1347 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Excerpt] Moscow, 6 Jul (DPA) -- Yuriy Gremitskikh, USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman, rejected speculation that the amateur pilot Mathias Rust, in custody in Moscow, could be released on the first day of Federal President Richard von Weizsaecker's visit to the USSR. "One can only wonder at the sources and purposes for which such rumours are circulated," Gremitskikh told DPA in reply to an inquiry. [passage omitted]

COMMENTARY ON U.S. 'MEDDLING' IN PANAMA

PA051203 Moscow in Spanish to Latin American 2300 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Commentary by Mikhail Mayorov and unidentified commentator]

[Text] [Mayorov] A wave of demostrations against U.S. interventionism has got hold of Panama. History repeats itself. The tragic history of the Latin American nations, which are forced to face the U.S. aggression, is repeating itself.

Panama is one of the leading countries in a long list of martyr countries which are victims of U.S. interference. Panamanian history is the history of triumphs and defeats in difficult fights. That history is repeating itself today.

Thousands of people have been recently circulating in front of the U.S. Embassy in Panama City to express their rejection of the U.S. interference in Panamanian internal affairs, while the White House openly expressed its support for the actions carried out by its embassy in Panama, which according to Panamanian sources [words indistinct] the Panamanian Defense Forces to go to the streets.

The United States dreams of having a Napoleon Durate as president of Panama and is trying to impose a democracy that has already cost 100,000 deaths in Central America. I just cited a few sentences that appeared in a commentary of the Cuban morning paper GRANMA. Following are other citations from the GRANMA issue.

[Commentator] In its commentary of the current Panamanian situation, GRANMA states that Panama has defended its independence and sovereignty with Latin American pride, despite the destabilizing campaigns, pressures, and bribery.

GRANMA says that it is important to point out that the U.S. ambassador to Panama personally participated in some of the antigovernment demonstrations. GRANMA also states that U.S. intervention in Panama is seeking to prevent the Panamanian authorities -- members of the Contadora Group -- from making efforts to attain a worthy peace in Central America.

[Mayorov] What will be the denouncement of the situation in Panama, which has protested the U.S. meddling before the OAS? History, which is unfortunately repeating itself in its darkest episodes, is again testing the firmness and resistance of the people of that small isthmian country.

TRIAL OF FORMER CHERNOBYL OFFICIALS BEGINS

LD071033 Moscow TASS in English 1018 GMT 7 Jul 87

[Text] Chernobyl July 7 TASS -- The criminal chamber of the USSR Supreme Court of the USSR [as received] under the chairmanship of Raimond Brize, member of the Supreme Court of the USSR, began an examination of the case of the former director of the Chernobyl nuclear power station, the chief engineer, and other personnel of the station (six people, all in all) on charges under Article 220, Part two, of the Criminal Code of the Ukraine.

The article envisages responsibility for a breach of safety regulations at explosion-prone plants, a breach entailing loss of life and other grave consequences.

The charges are supported by a senior assistant to the Procurator-General of the USSR.

GROMYKO REPORTS ON NATIONWIDE DISCUSSION LAW

PM021101 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jul 87 Morning Edition p 5

["Report by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: On the Draft USSR Law on the Nationwide Discussion of Important Questions of State Life"; report delivered at 30 June morning joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Comrade Deputies!

The work of the present USSR Supreme Soviet session is proceeding under the influence of the recent CPSU Central Committee Plenum. It is of immense -- and this is no exaggeration -- program importance in the life of the party and the entire country. The report by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the plenum decisions defined the main avenues for radically restructuring economic management and the conditions for and methods of economic management in basic production links. The USSR Supreme Soviet has just adopted the Law on State Enterprises (Associations), which is designed to promote the fulfillment of these tasks.

Now a draft is the nationwide discussion of important questions of the country's state life is being submitted for your examination. It develops the constitutional provisions on working people's participation in the running of social and state affairs in a concrete legal form. It is aimed at implementing the directives of the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum and subsequent party decisions on the further democratization of all aspects of our socialist society's life.

Democratization is an Inalienable, Organic Part of Restructuring [subhead]

The acceleration of socioeconomic development and the achievement of a qualitatively new state of our society are inconceivable without profound restructuring. This is a conclusion of fundamental importance which has been made by the party. The party has comprehensively substantiated and elaborated and is confidently implementing a forward-thinking strategic course.

All Soviet people must accept restructuring with their hearts and minds -- not only as an urgent social necessity, but also as a personal necessity. This means not only working conscientiously but actively participating in running the affairs of their collectives, cities, republics, and the entire country.

In implementing the restructuring course, it is necessary to value each day. The party and the people are fighting a duel against time. It would be no exaggeration to say the entire world is holding its breath and waiting for the outcome of this duel. No Soviet person is able or entitled not to take account of the fact that there is only one road -- the road to success and the victory of our cause.

Soviets at all levels have a great, historic role to play in this. They must also resolutely restructure their own work and its style and methods to prevent domination by obsolete stereotypes and make their own contribution to molding the climate of restructuring in society.

Citizens' participation -- at all levels -- in resolving the country's most important affairs and in discussing draft laws are a key avenue for developing the self-management principles of our state system. This question is a fundamental one. Lenin saw it as one of the decisive advantages of socialist democracy. At the seventh party congress he said: "...For us it is important to involve all working people in state administration." This statement could have been specially designed for this Supreme Soviet session.

Today it is necessary to make the best advanced forms of the people's power a reality, to ensure these forms fully accord with the spirit and essence of Marxist-Leninist teaching on socialism and to ensure they strengthen our society's ideological, moral, and political unity. This goal is served by the legal reinforcement of the practice of nationwide discussion of the important questions of state life.

The massive scale and depth of the restructuring that is under way, promoting the growth of working people's political activeness, requires that we make an important qualitative turn toward the fuller revelation and utilization of socialism's democratic potential.

This is also necessary because a certain period saw the deformation -- of which we were all aware -- of a number of aspects of socialist democracy. The proper concern was not shown for the development of its institutions or for involving the broad people's masses in participation in solving questions of state and social importance, which led to the predominance of administrative and command methods of running the country's life and a kind of absolutization of the forms of social organization that had emerged in practice. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stated at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, "it is the command and administrative forms of running society retarding our progress."

The correct way to rectify the situation is to consistently develop and deepen socialist democracy. We can all see that, since the 27th congress, renewal has been spreading to all levels of public and state life: the economy, culture, politics, morality, and Soviet people's way of life.

Trade union and Komsomol congresses and forums of creative unions have been held, and elections and the certification of leading cadres at various levels are being held in this atmosphere of renewal. [paragraph continues]

Newly created social organizations -- women's councils, war and labor veterans' councils, the Soviet Cultural Foundation, and others -- are combatively making their presence felt.

The enhancement of the prestige and role of the soviets in the strategy of accelerating our development is an important step on the path of further deepening democracy. This has been promoted to an enormous extent by the recent local soviet elections. Their results demonstrated the growing political activeness and civic maturity of working people in all union republics.

A prestigious corps of deputies -- more than 2.3 million of the people's best representatives -- has now been formed in the country as a whole. More than half of them are workers and peasants drawn directly from plants, construction sites, and fields. The elections revealed the electorate's opinion about the strong and weak aspects of the activity of local organs of power -- opinions which will be used in improving their work.

The practice of elections to soviets and the experiment with multiseat okrugs reaffirm the need to make major changes to our electoral system. It is planned to submit a proposal on this topic for nationwide discussion. This discussion will take place in accordance with the law whose draft we are now examining.

At the same time it should not be assumed that the democratization and renewal processes are proceeding easily and simply. Some people may believe that profound transformations and democratization are temporary phenomena. No, Comrades: The entire restructuring process is an irreversible one. It is dictated by the objective demands of social development. This is not a product of deskbound creativity, but an insistent demand of life itself.

Restructuring is prompting Soviet people to think, live, and act in a new way. The very essence of the revolutionary transformations taking place before our very eyes makes it possible for everybody to be a coauthor of and participant in great affairs. In other words, the creative days of restructuring are themselves the best school of education. In remodeling their environment, Soviet people are also remodeling themselves. The processes of renewal and moral improvement are encompassing people's work, their way of life, and morality increasingly widely and are molding active life stances.

The law under discussion today will be a powerful boost to the improvement of the population's social and political activeness. It stipulates that questions concerning the main avenues of the country's political, economic, and social development and questions of the implementation of citizens' constitutional rights, freedoms, and duties are to be submitted for nationwide discussion.

This is backed up by the urgent tasks of our social policy: the resolution of the food problem, the construction of housing, schools, hospitals, and children's establishments, the improvement or the quality and diversity of goods and services, the strenthening of people's health, the provision of the conditions for their meaningful leisure and relaxation, nature conservation, and many other questions. The people are willing and able to express their own weighty opinion on each of these questions, and should do so. This opinion must also be heeded in this historic hall, when the people's envoys assemble to express their will. [paragraph continues]

Let me touch on the problem of nature conservation in somewhat more detail. The facts attest that the condition of the environment continues to become more complex with every passing year. This cannot fail to concern Soviet people.

Take the water resources situation. Lakes Ladoga and Baldayskoye, the Sevan and Balkhash Reservoirs, and others are giving cause for concern. The same may be said of the Sea of Azov and the Caspian and Aral Seas. Central Asian rivers and rivers in the European part of the USSR are polluted to some extent. Even the Yenisey, Ob, and Irtysh are losing their former purity. Other of the country's natural resources also require unremitting attention.

It is no secret that air pollution, particularly in industrial centers, is continuing. Clouds of poisonous smoke still hang over certain cities. We must not allow fresh air to become an "endangered species." This has been stated in many citizens' letters. This, of course, is an irony, but a sad irony. People often name specific sources of air pollution and the officials to blame, and propose practical measures for rectifying the situation.

Thus, the need not only for strict laws, but for strict fulfillment of those laws is obvious. This is what the relevant state organs must strive to achieve.

Now that nature conservation has started to break away from departmental offices and is genuinely becoming a matter for the whole people, it is necessary to discuss not only general nature conservation enactments but specific measures to eradicate and prevent the unfavorable ecological consequences associated with the development of industry and construction and an uncaring attitude to nature.

It must be said that the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the Soviet Government have been sensitively heeding the opinion of our public, including writers, scientists, and practical workers. Today the preparatory work on redirecting the flow of northern and Siberian rivers has already been stopped. The pollution of Lake Baykal has been halted. That is good! But where such positive improvements exist, they must be reinforced, and we must continue to universally eradicate all kinds of unfavorable contingencies.

There are still many urgent questions to be resolved. They must be resolved after comprehensive consultation with the people. The law on the nationwide discussion of important questions of state life is designed to promote this.

The party points to the need to continue to work persistently to ensure working people have an opportunity to exert a practical influence on the activity of state and social organs. To this end, it is important for democratic institutions to be backed up in law.

It is with the help of the law that many key political directives in democracy, the people's self-management, the expansion of openness, and the strengthening of citizens' status are translated into the specific language of practice and made compulsory for all.

"In issuing laws that meet the aspirations and hopes of the broad people's masses," Lenin pointed out, "the new authorities place milestones along the road toward developing new forms of life."

These words of Lenin's, spoken back in the first years after the revolution, contain an enormous strength which we can and must fully use to resolve the historic tasks of the present stage of Soviet society's development.

We will have to further improve the quality of Soviet laws, whose main aim is to promote in every possible way the introduction of the latest management methods, the implementation of the principles of social justice, and the revelation of the potential of individuals under the conditions of the socialist social system.

Nationwide Discussion in the System of Socialist Democracy [subhead]

Comrade Deputies! The reinforcement in the precise framework of the law on the procedure for the nationwide discussion of important issues will create firm legal guarantees for citizens' participation in the preparation of state decisions.

I must tell you that, in drawing up the draft law, our existing experience in this area was comprehensively studied. It was necessary to do this. As is well-known, drafts of a number of important laws have been submitted for discussion since the end of the fifties.

The nationwide discussion of the draft of our fundamental law -- the 1977 USSR Constitution -- in which more than 140 million citizens took part and 400,000 comments and proposals were made, should be particularly noted. The figures, as you can see, are impressive.

The draft housing legislation guidelines and the legislation on marriages, the family, and school reform were usefully and fruitfully examined by the people. The Soviet public has also discussed draft laws on the protection of water, forests, mineral resources, wild life, the atmosphere, and cultural monuments.

At the same time, there were serious shortcomings in previous discussions of draft laws. Today it is apposite to state this quite bluntly. Often such discussions were excessively stage-managed and formally conducted, with no proper analysis of citizens' proposals and remarks. As a result, many useful proposals were not reflected in the final version of the drafts.

The union republics also have by no means been making full use of the rich arsenal of our democracy. Since the discussion -- a decade ago -- of the draft republic constitutions, not a single law or code has been submitted for nationwide discussion in the union and autonomous republics. They have been circulated only among departments and institutions. They have been shifted from one desk to another.

The law we must adopt today is designed to place a reliable barrier in the way of the serious shortcomings that occurred in the past during discussions and to make a resolute breakthrough in the practice of drawing up republic legislative enactments.

Today the transforming power of revolutionary restructuring in Soviet society's life is sharply increasing the importance of direct consultation with the people. Life demands that the practice of revealing public opinion and utilizing it in the adoption of state decisions should not only be continued but filled with new, democratic content.

We can say with every justification that it is only under the conditions of socialism that extensive and interested discussion of the important questions of society's life is possible. No Western state has held genuine nationwide discussions in the past, nor could it hold them in the present.

The discussions held in the United States and other Western countries have not been general in nature and have not reflected the urgent interests of the people's masses. In this regard, Lenin's idea that bourgeois democracy is always narrow, hypocritical, and false and always remains, democracy for the rich is profoundly just.

Under the conditions of bourgeois democracy, the ruling class, constantly -- and, it must be said, sometimes skillfully -- renewing its facade, is at the same time incapable of permitting itself to ask the people their real and genuinely expressed opinion on key, fundamental issues, much less of acting in accordance with that opinion. This is only possible under socialism. We can be proud of that.

Comrade Deputies! The law proposed for your examination defines the general principles on which the discussion of the questions of state and social life that are of all-union, republic, or local importance are based. It contains reliable guarantees for ensuring the widest possible expression of Soviet people's opinion. It rules out the possiblity of any restrictions -- either direct or indirect -- on citizens' rights. There must be no place for such restrictions.

The draft law says it is incumbent primarily on soviets of people's deputies to organize and ensure the discussion of the most important documents. The conditions necessary for this purpose must also be created by other state organs and leaders of enterprises and institutions jointly with social organizations.

Decisions for nationwide discussions are made by the USSR Supreme Soviet or its Presidium either at their initiative or at the suggestion of a union republic. Opinions on holding such a discussion can be expressed by permanent commmissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, the USSR Government, and the all-union organs of social organizations. Each one of you, Comrade Deputies, also has this right.

Now that the struggle against bureaucratism and officialdom has been launched on a broad front, it is very important not to turn the nationwide discussions of draft laws into a formal procedure. It is essential to ensure that all citizens are familiarized with the draft submitted for discussion every time this happens. It is, therefore, envisaged that it will be published by central and republic newspapers and the local press.

But it is not sufficient to just submit a draft to openness. After all, our goal is extensive explanation and complete and objective expression and consideration of the people's opinion. It is incumbent on the mass new media to explain the draft law's provisions, to regularly publish citizens' suggestions and comments, and to keep the population informed of progress in the examination.

The precise procedure for work on working people's suggestions and comments envisaged by the law provides an important guarantee that not a single one of their comments and suggestions will be left unstudied and unexamined, that their opinion will be taken into account. This work will be done by state and social organs at all levels, primarily by soviets of people's deputies.

The mechanism that has been developed will make it possible to take public opinion into account to the greatest possible extent and to make it decisive when preparing laws and other important state decisions. This in turn will serve to improve the quality of legislative acts that are adopted and add to their social significance and effectiveness.

Reliance on the Masses and Openness Are the Commandment of the Time [subhead]

It is important to take the people's opinion into account at all levels -- at countrywide and republic level, as well as at oblast, city, rayon, and village level. Furthermore, the discussion of issues of local importance by the population must become standard practice.

The implementation of the basic principles of such discussion, as laid down by the draft law, is designed to promote the further strengthening of soviets' ties with the masses and the boosting of their authority. Practice shows that the existing experience of discussions and consultations with the population helps to strengthen the democratic foundations of the work of sessions, permanent commissions, and deputies and promote the activation of soviets' work as a whole.

New political and legal mechanisms have been set in motion recently, whose purpose is to ensure living bonds between soviets and deputies and the masses of the population. Slightly less than 1 year ago the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on further enhancing and strengthening the soviets' responsibility for the acceleration of socioeconomic development. Are we in a position to say that this resolution has already accomplished its task? We must refrain from making such a categorical claim. Evidence of this can be seen, in particular, in the examination of questions concerning the work of soviets in a number of the country's republics, oblasts, and cities by USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium sessions.

This examination proved that local organs of power do not behave like good stewards everywhere, are timid in consulting the population, and do not adequately study and consider working people's opinion when deciding important matters. Numerous facts indicate that soviets still have not fully grasped their new and expanded rights and are exercising insufficient influence on the economic and social development of their territories.

On the one hand, soviets at all levels and their ispolkoms express great satisfaction with the powers now vested in them. They enthusiastically welcomed the aforementioned resolution. On the other hand, however, they often appear helpless: What is to be tackled first of all, what do they have to decide entirely by themselves, and what is to be decided jointly with higher-ranking organizations?

As if the soviets did not have that extremely rich experience gained in almost 70 years of Soviet power! Indeed, they do have such experience, and considerable experience at that. What is in short supply are a reasonable approach to the work on hand, a restructuring of practical work, and a rejection of officialdom. What is in short supply are consultations with the population, who do not and will not let important issues drown in a stream of paperwork and endless coordination meetings.

The social sphere demands constant and serious attention. The task of achieving fundamental change in the situation in this sphere was raised by the 27th party congress more extensively and more urgently than ever. Social development questions are regularly discused by the CPSU Central Committee and the Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Government. They must also be a focus of attention for organs of power and management at all levels. Our legislative activity must, of course, also assist in solving this task of the whole people. The Soviet people are entitled to expect that everything will be done to improve people's life.

It is well-known that, in the past, both central and local organs were guilty of underestimating the pressing problems concerning the material base of the country's social and cultural sphere. This state of affairs was resolutely condemned by the party.

Regarding central ministries and departments, on which the practical solution of social questions depends to a large extent, many of them still have not drawn the proper conclusions from the party congress directives. Instead of seriously developing this sphere, they engage in a peculiar type of social charity work. This applies primarily to the activity of some of our largest ministries -- of the coal, chemical, timber, and paper industries, of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, of power and electrification, the construction industry ministries, and many others.

Be that as it may as far as ministries are concerned, but special demands must be made of local organs of power. Everyone knows that when it comes to housing questions, the placing of children in creches, and complaints about the quality of services, people turn to their soviet in the first place. This is how it should be. For how long have we been saying: "Power open to everyone" -- so let it be open, accessible, and considerate toward everyone.

And yet, there are many local soviets where people fail to obtain even a sensible reply or an intelligent explanation. They start, figuratively speaking, to bombard Moscow with letters. There are numerous such letters and applications. I will not cite any figures.

But here is something interesting. At times people report local-level reductions in the flow of letters and applications on various problems and present this as a diminution of these problems' urgency, and consequently, successful work by them. But a proper investigation at times gives rise to the question: How can anyone talk about success if problems remain the same as always and people are forced to send their letter elsewhere, to a higher-ranking institution?

Restructuring for the soviets means practical improvement in the work of health care, social security, national education, and cultural institutions. And, of course, housing comes first and foremost. Yes, housing. It remains as acute a problem as ever. If we had a word that was 100 times stronger than "acute," it would still be appropriate.

Therefore the 27th party congress instruction -- to ensure a separate apartment or individual home for every family by the year 2000 -- demands great efforts by all soviet organs, by enterprise and organization leaders, and by labor collectives. It must be fulfilled. This is truly a task of the whole people. This is how it was described by the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum.

Speaking of housing and construction, the production of consumer goods, and the development of the services sphere, our people legitimately bring the question of quality to the foreground. All means, including legal ones, must be applied to enhance the responsibility of leaders and the responsibility of every worker for the production of good quality output needed by the population. The soviets of people's deputies must take a principled stance on this issue.

Our laws must help to affirm the healthy way of life. This presupposes the continuation of uncompromising struggle against grave vices like drunkenness and alcoholism. It is well-known that the production and sale of wine and vodka products have been sharply reduced in the country as a whole, and that labor discipline has strengthened.

At the same time, the struggle against drunkenness is inadequate in some regions. Furthermore, certain faulty decisions are often made a local level despite the current laws. Some leaders rest satisfied with unsystematic campaigns and formal accounts of measures that have been taken. A report has been filed -- and they rest satisfied or partly satisfied, even though there are no grounds for this.

The output of wine and vodka products has been increased in places this year. There are instances of moonshining and the number of detected cases is on the increase.

But we cannot and will not retreat from the law. This is dictated by the supreme interests of the country and the people. Clear-cut decisions have been made on this account, they are well-known to everyone, and they must be fulfilled.

Serious attention must also be paid to questions concerning the maintenance of law and order, the strengthening of legality, and guarantees of citizens' rights and freedoms. The conditions of restructuring call for higher standards of discipline and order. Numerous unsolved problems exist here, too -- the crime rate is still high, and many breaches of the law are committed by adolescents, and this must be a particular cause of alarm for us all. The direct discussion of such acute questions with the population means genuine openness and gives everyone an opportunity to take part in the eradication of this social evil and the improvement of the moral climate in the country.

All this constitutes the broad and extremely responsible front for work by the soviets. It must be emphasized: by the soviets, and not just by their ispolkoms, which ought to function under direct monitoring by the deputies elected by the people.

But at this point it must also be said: The questions demanding solution are rarely raised at sessions, at times people do not know what the soviets discuss and decide, and consequently they do not participate properly in the measures being implemented. As you can see, there is broad scope for democracy here. The law under examination directly demands that plans for comprehensive economic and social development, budgets, and questions concerning the work of enterprises, institutions, and organizations involved in providing services to the population must be submitted for discussion by the population. At present, Soviet people find their work totally unsatisfactory.

There are quite a few other important matters which cannot be conducted without consulting the population. These are problems involving urban development, the siting of industrial enterprises, the location of new housing or microrayons, the demolition of buildings, the erection of monuments, and the naming and renaming of cities and streets.

It is necessary to take the citizens' opinion into account also in matters like cooperative and individual labor activity and the construction of young people's housing complexes.

It is simply impossible to list all the issues! They all fall within the competence of soviets of people's deputies.

Signs of changes for the better can already be seen in many places today. Draft decisions by soviets are published in the press and are discussed in advance at labor collective meetings, at citizens' rallies, in newspapers, and at conferences and discussion sessions. There is an active exchange of opinions on the drafts. People have started feeling that they are taken into consideration and their opinion is respected.

Residents of Moscow, for example, welcomed with satisfaction the fact that questions of urban development in the capital are now being solved with due consideration for their opinion. This is how it should be. Soviets operate in this way also in Kiev, Tbilisi, Kishinev, Tallinn, Samarkand, and several other cities. It can be confidently said that the new law under discussion will offer broad scope for such practice everywhere.

To give real meaning to its provisions, to enable citizens to freely discuss important questions of the country's life, and to obtain a clear impression of the work by state organs and primarily by soviets of people's deputies, we must expand openness to the utmost. It must be genuine, and not just for report's sake. Conditions must be created for lively discussion and the display of initiative and creative thinking.

Openness is intended to become a flawlessly functioning system. Its entire creative potential, of which M.S. Gorbachev has spoken with utmost clarity and conviction on so many occasions, must be placed at the service of restructuring. Every citizen must be given truthful and sufficiently complete information on the work of state and public organs and officials, and be able to freely express his opinion through mass news media both in writing and verbally. This right is guaranteed by the openness [otkrytost] of information sources and the openness [otkrytost] of the activity of soviets and their ispolkoms at all levels.

Today openness [glasnost] as a means for discussing the problems perturbing the population is penetrating increasingly deep into the strata of society, and it helps us to concentrate attention on difficulties, shortcomings, and abuses and to aim for their elimination. There are increasingly few so-called "no entry zones" for criticism in our country.

This is how it should be. Wherever there are shortcomings, faulty phenomena, or instances of violation of the laws, these must be subject to openness: in television programs, newspaper pages, and at meetings or sessions. To be fully in line with the tasks of restructuring, openness must be not just a campaign but an organic element of society's daily life.

These questions also demand legislative solution. The adoption of legal acts ensuring the further expansion of openness will be important political events along the path of implementing the party directives.

The law which we are about to adopt is the first in a series of such acts. But for it to operate and be effective, it is necessary to fully reveal to people the meaning and purpose of its provisions and to define the specific tasks of state and public organs on the law's implementation. [paragraph continues]

It is also necessary to consider and prepare new republic legislative acts concerning the discussion of important questions at republic and local level.

The glorious jubilee -- Great October's 70th anniversary -- will give a mighty impulse to our work on the acceleration of socioeconomic development and the deepening of socialist democratism. The processes now taking place in the country and the restructuring -- which is the soul of these processes -- are implemented on the basis of the October Revolution's ideas.

The CPSU, recognized vanguard of our people, is the leading force of the great cause of revolutionary restructuring.

We have good reasons to be proud, but we also have much to work on. We must act in such a way as to ensure that everyone learns to live and work under conditions of deepening socialist democracy. Yes, everyone. The deputy seated in this hall and vested with supreme trust by the people, the worker at his machine tool, the machine operator in the field, the scientist and the writer, the teacher and the physician.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium submits the draft USSR Law on Nationwide Discussion of Important Questions of State Life, and asks that it be adopted. (Prolonged applause)

BRIEFS

PLENUM DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED -- A brochure containing documents of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which took place 25-26 June 1987, has been issued. Included are the informative announcement about the plenum, the report and the conluding speech by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and the plenum resolutions on the tasks of the part in the radical restructuring of management of the economy and the convoking of the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference. Also included are the basic regulations on the radical restructuring of management of the economy. The brochure is published by POLITICHESKAYA LITERATURA. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 29 Jun LD]

AGANBEGYAN DISCUSSES ECONOMIC RESTRUCTURING

AU061536 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 4-5 Jul 87 pp 1-2

[Text] Vienna -- At a press conference in Vienna's International Center on Friday [3 July], one of Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev's closest confidants gave a list of those 11 reforms that Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov had announced at the beginning of the week before the Supreme Soviet. By 1990 they have to be fixed by law so that "the new 5-year plan can start with new management," said Gorbachev's economic advisor Abel Aganbegyan. The head of the Economic Research Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences cited the most important goal: "Production must be subjected to the consumers' demand." At the moment "life has not yet improved but the people are already beginning to trust the reforms." Restructuring also requires tough measures. Thus, there will, for instance, be early retirement for people who become superfluous due to a tightening of the structures.

The package of restructuring (perestroyka) comprises practically all areas of economic life and goes far beyond those measures started, for instance, by Hungary -- the East Bloc's pioneer in reforms to date:

-- Restructuring of the bases for planning and of the State Planning Committee;
-- Reform of the price system;
-- Changes in financial policy;
-- Reform of the bank and credit sector;
-- Introduction of wholesale trade instead of central raw material distribution;
-- Reform of statistics;
-- Reorganization of work and social systems;
-- Restructuring of the scientific-technological committees;
-- Reorganization of the sectorial ministries;
-- Restructuring of the system of Soviets;
-- Restructuring of government activities;

According to the Armenian Aganbegyan, the financial reforms will be particularly important. As of 1990 at the latest, local authorities and enterprises "will have to pay for everything"; the system of free supply of raw materials and energy and of the centrally-controlled labor market will be abolished. In its place the enterpises will be able to dispose of their profits themselves -- after paying their fees to the various administrations.

The state bank monopoly will be abolished, as has been done in Hungary; commercial banks will take over the financing of investments. Thus, according to Aganbegyan, there will be banks for industrial construction, financing of housing construction, and foreign trade, an "agricultural bank," and savings banks.

"The reforms are based on the experiences of the socialist and the capitalist states," stressed Aganbegyan, "but we are not introducing the Wall Street system." At first there will be no capital market and no stock exchange.

Private enterprises will be mostly limited to services. Gorbachev's advisor thinks that "an expansion of these activities is imminent." In the Baltic states and in Caucasia the system is already developing well in the fields of private taxis and repair shops.

Aganbegyan was not silent about the fact that there are a number of negative effects. In January and February there were setbacks in production and in transportation -- not least as a consequence of the harsh winter. In the social area there is a backlog that can be eliminated only step by step; health services and the education sector must gradually improve after salaries have been raised.

The academy member dealt in particular detail with the resistance against perestroyka. There are four categories of people who oppose the movement for most varied reasons: 1. Officials in the ministries and adminstrations, "who lose rights and privileges because of decentralization." 2. Managers, enterprise directors, and sovkhoz chairmen, "who are afraid of responsibility and decision-making. So far they have only had to execute orders. Furthermore, it may happen that they are not reelected." 3. Workers and kolkhoz peasants, "who have produced too little and still received their wages. Now they will have to work more without receiving more money." 4. "Antisocial elements, such as black-marketeers, corruptionists, and drunkards, who will now be persecuted by law."

In conclusion, Aganbegyan started to philosophize: "New things always have a difficult time struggling against old things; there are struggles in every society." The great problem is not resistance, but the inertia of the masses. "If you ask who is against perestroyka, very few people will speak up. Everyone opposes restructuring only in his area, when it affects his comfort. But Comrade Gorbachev has already said: 'There is no room for any step backward!' Our only way is to go forward."

BRIEFS

FIRST COAL PIPELINE COMPLETED -- The laying of a coal-carrying pipeline from Kuzbass to Novosibirsk has been completed. Coal slurry from the Inskaya colliery gets to the furnaces of Novosibirsk's TETS 5 along the new 260-km underground main. This is the country's first coal-carrying pipeline, which makes it possible to apply an efficient method of solid fuel transport over long distances. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 5 Jul 87 LD]

COSMOS-1864 LAUNCHED 7 JULY TO CONTINUE RESEARCH

LD070716 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 7 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 7 TASS -- An artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1864, was launched in the USSR today to continue space research.

The satellite was put into orbit with the following parameters:

Initial period of revolution -- 104.8 minutes,

Maximum distance from earth surface -- 1019 kilometres,

Minimum distance from earth surface -- 977 kilometres,

Inclination of the orbit -- 83 degrees.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

MISSION CONTROL DETAILS COSMONAUTS' ACTIVITIES

LD031329 Moscow TASS in English 1308 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent reports from Mission Control Centre:

Soviet Cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Laveykin have completed the 21st week of their mission in orbit.

They have performed several more photography sessions focussing on different parts of Soviet territory in keeping with a program for studying the natural resources of the earth and the environment.

They have also conducted a scheduled experiment under a medical research program, which was aimed at mastering techniques for clinical blood analyses in zero gravity. This was the first time this kind of work was done in space.

Abiding by a schedule for setting up further equipment inside the orbiting platform, the crew today will assemble another astrotracker [as received] and start adjusting a biotechnological unit for planned experiments.

Also today, the spacemen will take an inventory of the medical equipment aboard the station and do some scheduled maintenance work. According to the results of a medical checkup, the crew commander's pulse is 66 and the flight engineer's 55 heartbeats per minutes. Their arterial pressure respectively is 120 x 70 and 115 x 60 millimeters of the mercury column.

Both cosmonauts are feeling well.